

1918 JANUARY 1918

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
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27	28	29	30	31		

THE BEST TOWN, THE BEST PEOPLE AND THE BEST CLIMATE---THAT'S ST. CLOUD

# St. Cloud Tribune

ST. CLOUD TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Jan. 24	32	68
Jan. 25	48	79
Jan. 26	40	82
Jan. 27	40	84
Jan. 28	40	84
Jan. 29	40	83
Jan. 30	50	84

VOLUME 9, No. 24.

SIXTEEN PAGES THIS WEEK.

ST. CLOUD, OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

FIVE CENTS THE COPY.

## Food Conservation Meeting Monday Afternoon at 2:00

### Housewives and Retail Grocers Are Asked to Attend Joint Meeting of W. C. T. U. and County Food Administrator in Baptist Church.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have consented to hold a joint meeting with officers of the County Food Administration organization next Monday afternoon in the Baptist church. All the housewives and retail grocers in the city are especially requested to be present at 2 o'clock, as the general situation concerning food conservation will be explained by Milton Pledger, food administrator for Osceola county and other members of the organization.

Mr. Pledger was in the city yesterday and after a consultation with Mrs. Hatcher, assistant food administrator, arranged for the joint meeting with the W. C. T. U. Monday next.

In talking to the Tribune Mr. Pledger stated that while his position of food administrator was official, it was only

in an advisory and co-operative capacity, and that the purpose of the meeting Monday was to secure the hearty co-operation of all the people in the city in carrying out the wishes of the Federal Food Administrator.

By hearty co-operation alone of the grocers and housewives can the food conservation problem be solved. The question of "war bread" will be more fully explained at the meeting. An official order from the State Food Administrator concerning the new proclamation of the president appears elsewhere in this issue.

St. Cloud has been at the front in all patriotic movements since the nation entered the world war, and it is to be expected that the people of the city will respond to the call to meet on Monday.

### FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

**Wheat Savings**—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

**The Corn of Plenty**—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

**America's Own Food**—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

**Learn Something**—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

**Corn's Infinite Variety**—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>HOT BREADS</b>             | <b>DESSERTS</b>          |
| Boston brown bread.           | Corn-meal molasses cake. |
| Hoecake.                      | Apple corn bread.        |
| Muffins.                      | Dumplings.               |
| Biscuits.                     | Gingerbread.             |
| Griddle cakes.                | Fruit gems.              |
| Waffles.                      |                          |
| <b>HEARTY DISHES</b>          |                          |
| Corn-meal croquettes.         | Corn-meal fish balls.    |
| Meat and corn-meal dumplings. |                          |
| Italian polenta.              | Tamales.                 |
- The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

### NEW RULINGS CONCERNING USE OF WHEAT FLOUR AND CEREALS NOW EFFECTIVE

Official Orders Issued by Federal Food Administrator Braxton B. Durham, Orlando, Fla., January 28, 1918.

1. Wholesale and retail dealers in wheat flour shall, immediately upon receipt of this notice, make no sales of wheat flour, except where other flour substitutes of equal amount are sold in combination with wheat flour, buckwheat flour, corn, corn flour, corn meal, corn starch, corn grits, ferretal flours and meals, hominy, oatmeal, potato flour, rice, rice flour, rolled oats, Soya bean flour, sweet potato flour.

In all cases where wheat flour is sold, one or more of these substitutes must accompany wheat flour in a ratio of one pound of substitutes to one pound of wheat flour. This ration shall be observed in all sales, large or small.

2. Sales of flour by retailers in towns or cities to individual consumers shall be in one-eighth to one-fourth barrel quantities or less. In rural or foreign communities sales to consumers shall be one-fourth to one-half barrel quantities or less.

3. The gross maximum profit for wholesalers in flour shall not exceed from 50c to 75c per barrel. The profit exacted by retail dealers shall not exceed from 80c to \$1.25 per barrel, depending upon character of service performed.

Where retailer sells in amounts less than original mill packages, the gross profit shall not exceed 1c per pound.

Any profits in excess of these, or in excess of that obtained in pre-war times, will be considered cause for an investigation.

4. Substitutes for wheat flour shall not be sold at more than a reasonable advance over actual purchase price of particular goods sold without regard to market or replacement value at time of sale.

5. All wholesale and retail dealers will be held to strict adherence of the above rules, and no variation in any particular will be allowed, except where specific authorization is made by the Federal Food Administrator.

6. Wholesale dealers in flour shall not buy more than 70 per cent of their purchases of flour as based on purchases for corresponding months of the preceding year, and their sales to the retail trade must be in proportion to one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other cereals, those being the same proportion in which the retailer sells to the consumer, unless the wholesaler satisfies himself that the substitutes have been already purchased from another source.

**Bakeries.**

On and after date of issue of this order, all bakeries will be required to mix other cereals with wheat flour, both in bread and rolls, beginning with 5 per cent and must gradually increase percentage of substitutes, so that a minimum of 20 per cent of substitutes shall be used in bread on and after February 24, 1918.

### City's Check For Interest on Bonds Paid By Chase National Bank, N. Y.

When it was learned that the First National Bank of St. Cloud had closed its doors and checks issued by the depositors and in many cases cashier's checks, that the bank had issued, were being returned unpaid, some apprehension was felt over the final outcome of the city's remittance for interest on the city bonds, which had gone forward through the First National Bank to the Chase National Bank, of New York. It was rumored that the Chase National Bank had failed to receive the funds from the local bank in time to pay the interest for the city before the business of the First National Bank came to an end.

Prompt investigation on the part of the city ascertained from the Chase National Bank that they had never re-

published any of the interest coupons, and this information by telegraph was later confirmed by letter, showing that the city's interests had been looked after in the proper manner.

Mrs. Ruth Evory, wife of Comrade Evory, of Kentucky avenue and Seventeenth street, passed to the Great Beyond Tuesday evening. Mrs. Evory had been confined to her room since Christmas, afflicted with asthma and other complications. Mrs. Evory was a good neighbor and friend, faithful worker in all good works, and will be missed by a wide circle of friends.

The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian church, interment in Mt. Peace Cemetery.

### Fire Department Organization to Be Completed On Friday Evening

A meeting of men interested in the organization of the St. Cloud Fire Department, acting upon the call of Mayor Shambow, met at the city hall on Monday evening and formally enrolled several names of those who will serve in the new department.

Those who enrolled Monday were Harry Allison, Everett Barlow, Maurice Johnson, Liburn Godwin, B. E. Gossford, F. B. Kenney, C. P. Coyle, T. S. Walker, Talmage Figart, Van Ricketts, Chas. Tyre, Harvey Rigran, and C. T. Miller. Mr. Coyle was made temporary chairman and Mr. Miller was named as temporary secretary.

Mayor Shambow explained the plan of organization outlined and advised those present that it was his desire that those who would volunteer for service in the department organize and elect their own chief and assistant chief, together with a captain and any other officers they might think necessary for the carrying out of the work of providing protection for the city.

A committee was named by the temporary chairman to work out by-laws and be ready to report at the meeting called for tomorrow evening when it is planned to perfect the organization. Sixteen men are desired for regular volunteers in the department and ten

men for patrol duty. The patrols will act in case of fire, while those of the regular department are asked to participate in a weekly practice to be held and for which 50c per practice will be paid by the council. Two men are to use the rooms at the fire station in order that some one will be on hand every night when the city sleeps.

There are still a few more needed to fill the department and it is desired that other volunteers be on hand Friday evening.

The organization of a fire department is a public spirited movement and should be supported by every person having the interest of the city at heart. The selection of a chief should be made due entirely from the fitness of the man chosen and not for any personal friendship of the other members of the department.

The funeral of little Miss Ruth Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harris, occurred Wednesday evening at Carlson's undertaking chapel, with interment in Mt. Peace Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Stewart, of the Presbyterian church. The pall bearers were John Collins, Sam Brammar, Roy Taylor and Ralph Reynolds.

### "SMILEAGE BOOK" CAMPAIGN MEATS A GREAT RECEPTION THROUGHOUT THE NATION

First Supply of Coupon Books Over-subscribed in Efforts to send "Coupons of Cheer" to Boys in Camp.

While the movement for a great sale of Smileage Books, that are intended to provide the boys in camp with educational and uplifting entertainment, has only started in St. Cloud, due to the fact that supplies for the work were late in arriving, the great drive for the sale of these books, which was to assume nation-wide scope on the 28th, was so successful that on that date the entire supply of "Smileage Books" was over-subscribed throughout the country, as is evidenced by the following telegram, received in St. Cloud Tuesday:

"Washington, D. C., January 28, 1918.—Mrs. Grace W. Cooper, St. Cloud, Fla.—Overwhelming nationwide demand for Smileage Books, coupled with the industrial shut-down by fuel administrator has temporarily exhausted national headquarters supplies of Smileage Books. Accordingly, will you please use subscription blanks

now in your hands, delivering 8. Smileage Books later. Harry P. Harrison."

Mrs. Cooper was appointed a member of the local executive committee on sale of Smileage Books last week, as was Rev. W. F. Kenney. Through the efforts of the appointees, Mr. J. K. Conn has agreed to act as treasurer and Claud F. Johnson, editor of the Tribune, as secretary of the local organization, which will be composed of the presidents or executive officers of all the organizations in the city and be assisted by a large number of volunteers.

The girls in the Golden Rule Girls' class and the Camp Fire Girls have agreed to assist in the taking of subscriptions for the Smileage Books, and work will proceed without delay.

In the last issue of the Tribune an explanation was made of the work being undertaken by the federal government to provide proper entertainment for the boys in our many camps, and in offering the people of the nation an opportunity to again show

(Continued on page 2)

### Schedule of Prices Representing Highest That May Be Charged

#### St. Cloud Grocers Agree on Maximum Prices, Leave Minimum to Be Regulated By Costs From Wholesalers and at Option of Retailer.

The local retail grocers' organization have agreed on a set of maximum prices which represent the highest amount that may be charged for foodstuffs under their plan to co-operate with the Food Administration.

The minimum prices are to adjust themselves by the actual costs at the wholesale houses and according to how small a profit the retailer is satisfied with.

The following are the prices furnished the Tribune for this week:

- Maximum prices adopted by the St. Cloud Grocers in compliance with the State Food Administration:
- EVAPORATED APPLES, 14 oz. 19c.
  - PORK & BEANS—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 20c per can.
  - DRIED BEANS:—Navy, 20c per lb. Lima, 18c per lb.
  - BREAD—16 oz. loaf, 10c; 24 oz. loaf for 15c.
  - CREAMERY BUTTER—55c per lb.
  - CREAM CHEESE—35c per lb.
  - LARD, COMPOUND—28c per lb.
  - CANNED CORN—No. 2, 10c to 20 lb.
  - MEAL & GRITS—Hudnuts, 7c per lb.
  - WHITE KARO—10 lbs. \$1.10.
  - EGGS—50c per doz.
  - FRESH FISH—12c to 20c per lb.
  - SPRING PATENT FLOUR—90c 12-lb. and \$1.80 for 24-lbs.
  - BANANAS—8c per lb.
  - PURE LARD—35c per lb.
  - MILK (Evaporated)—Baby, 8c; tall can, 15c.

- ROLLED OATS—10c to 12c per pkg.
- OLEOMARGERINE—36c per lb.
- EVAPORATED PEACHES—18c lb.
- PEAS (Early June)—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 18c per can.
- LIVE POULTRY—20c per lb.
- PRUNES—Size 40-50, 20c per lb.
- RAISINS—16c per 15-oz. pkg.
- RICE (Blue Rose)—12c per lb.
- SALMON, (Red)—30c per can; pink, 25c per can.
- SARDINES—Oil, 8c.
- CORN STARCH—10c per lb.
- SUGAR, Granulated—11c per lb.
- TOMATOES, (Canned)—No. 2, 15c.
- WHITE POTATOES—65c per peck; 45c per lb.
- ONIONS—8c per lb.
- FRESH MEATS:—Steak—30c per lb. Roast—22c per lb. Mutton Stew—25c per lb. Mutton Chops—25c per lb.

### RECEPTION AT NEW ST. CLOUD HOTEL BY IMPROVEMENT CLUB

The Ladies Improvement Club has announced that the reception intended to be given at the New St. Cloud Hotel for tomorrow evening has been postponed two weeks on account of the death of one of the committee members. The reception will be given for the tourists that are within our gates, the library board who have under way plans for the new library to be erected by the Ladies Improvement Club, and for the general public interested in the welfare and development of the city of St. Cloud.

A delightful program is being worked out for the evening's entertainment, and addresses will be given by speakers of ability.

For several weeks the members of the club have been devoted to other public work in the interest of the various patriotic organizations that are working so hard for the nation's welfare, and this is the first important gathering planned by them during the present winter. It is urged that the attendance be large, as it is planned to make the evening one of the most delightful during the season.

The regular meetings of the Ladies' Improvement Club occur on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, and while the members of the club are always to be found interested in every public movement for the benefit of the city as individuals, they have not lost sight of the plans that have been started by the club, and it is expected that material results will be obtained in their special plans at an early date.

Orders Promptly Attended to Auto Hearse Open Day and Night

# C. E. CARLSON

## Funeral Director and Embalmer

### ST. CLOUD, FLORIDA

Office and Residence Phone 60 Massachusetts Ave. and 11th St.

## "WHY I LIKE ST. CLOUD"

### SY KLOAN.

**Why Sy Kloan Likes St. Cloud.**  
 Beca' old boys uv '61,  
 Deltite to gether here.  
 An' spend the days whare ice and snow  
 Don't make 'em shake and feer.  
 An' every wun they chants to meet  
 A kindly greeting gives,  
 Tu awl who cum to Floriday  
 Thru winter wants to live,  
 An' then the climate, shure it's grate,  
 When northern gales don't cum  
 An' fetch them pesky shivers heer,  
 Tu put elmit on a bum  
 Old Boreas has been on the job,  
 Ipon them northern plains,  
 An' he sends his chilly greetings heer  
 Mixt in with wind and rain.  
 Them breezes from the Gulf and sea  
 Sune chase the chills away.  
 An' make us feel like wun who writ  
 About a "Perfect Day."  
 So keep up courage, you old Yanks,  
 An' don't take on the bloos,  
 Perhaps they'll patch that crippled  
 bunk  
 An' give you all that's due,  
 So let us rally, every wun,  
 An' give St. Cloud a boost.  
 So when old Yets pass in their checks  
 Their kids will rool the roost.  
 Now Mr. Printer ples don' kick  
 About these awkward rhymes,  
 An' he promise you another mess,  
 As sune as I get time.

### N. H. BULLARD, High School Principal.

In response to your request for a short article from me stating why I like St. Cloud, I wish to say that there are many reasons why I like to live in St. Cloud, chief among which are the following:  
 In the first place, I like the people here. When I first came to St. Cloud, about the middle of last summer, I was most cordially received and hospitably entertained, and since I came to live in this city I have ever received as a resident the same courtesy and cordiality from my fellow townsmen which I first received here as a visitor.  
 In the second place, I am enjoying my work here. It is indeed a pleasure to teach and supervise such many boys and such lady-like girls, and such studious girls and boys as we have here in our school. Furthermore, it is a source of pride to me to know that, although there are only three teachers in our High School Department, we are carrying the full senior High school course, and to feel that the work done

in this department of our school would compare favorably with that of any like school in the state.

In the third place, the genial and wholesome climate of St. Cloud is almost unrivaled by that of any place whatsoever, while the magnificent lake which skirts the city on the north affords as fine advantages for boating and bathing as are to be found anywhere.

To those who have ever lived here the reason why one should like to live in St. Cloud is as evident as why a boy likes to eat pound cake—because it is good to do so.

### J. O. McNEW.

First. Because it carries a hidden panacea for so many of the old boys' ills, which are also hidden. Example: rheumatism, asthma and a number of others that, almost like a miracle, they succumb to the magic touch of the salubrious climate, which is found nowhere else in the world.

Second. We grow a greater variety of garden vegetables during the year than can be grown anywhere else in Florida.

Third. There is a larger number of the inhabitants of St. Cloud that have a membership in some branch of the Protestant church than in any other like community in the world, which means a high standard of citizenship, thereby excusing a heavy police force, unnecessary.

Fourth. St. Cloud boasts of the finest specimen of purely cosmopolitan community than any other like settlement. Step out in the morning for a stroll and meet a like wayfarer with an extended hand you receive a grip that awakens a whole-souled good fellowship and you are constrained to take up the refrain. Then if you meet a tramp, who bears misfortune's stamp, if he's worthy of your aid, why, freely give; give to him a hearty grip and wish him luck upon his trip and remember that a poor tramp has to live.

### CARD OF THANKS

We desire in this way to express our thanks and gratitude to all our neighbors and friends who in any way assisted during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and brother.

MRS. ALBERT THOMAS,  
 MATTIE MEISTER,  
 H. A. MEISTER.

Every Hoosier Help Hoover.

# "SMILEAGE BOOK" CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE NATION

(Continued from page 1)

their hearty co-operation in a nationwide movement.

Books of coupons contain 20 and 100 coupons, good for five cents each at any of the places of amusement established by the government in the camps, these places being known as "Liberty Theatres." It is intended that the books be bought by persons who desire to send them to soldiers from the local community and thus

provide a remembrance from home as well as a means of the right kind of entertainment for the long evenings in camp.

The success that has crowned the efforts of the federal committee in the larger centers, already assures the overwhelming success in the smaller communities where the work is late in being organized.

Persons interested in this campaign should confer with Mrs. Cooper or Rev. Kenney.

## WHAT THE "SMILEAGE BOOK" SALE MEANS

The Military Entertainment Council is a special commission appointed by the Secretary of War as a branch of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Its work is to provide programs of entertainment for the off hours of the men in the uniforms of the United States now in National Guard camps and National Army cantonments on this side of the Atlantic. For the present the work does not reach to the smaller army camps or to any of the navy camps.

For the entertainment under its direction the council will use the new Liberty theatres builded by the government, the large auditoriums of the Y. M. C. A., and—where the weather permits, the tents which have been provided by the Chautauqua Managers' Association.

An army recruited by draft includes the best young men of the nation. The off hours of these young men are the loneliest hours of their camp life. If these hours are to be pleasantly and healthfully filled there must be provided, not only places to write and read, but performances of the grade to which the men are accustomed at home and opportunities for them to develop and exhibit their own skill.

Accordingly, the council will present at the camp theatres—

Broadway companies in the best theatrical successes of the season.

The best musical and vaudeville programs obtainable.

Lectures of the highest excellence.

Amateur performances by the men themselves.

Ordinarily the cost of booking such attractions would be prohibitive. But the performers and managers of the United States have met the council with such patriotic co-operation as to put these productions within the reach of every soldier in the United States. Operating expense has been reduced to bedrock.

As a result, the money cost of these performances will range from ten cents to twenty-five cents a seat.

Yet many soldiers will not be able to attend many performances at even these prices. Thousands of them are sending home practically all their pay.

On the other hand, practically every soldier has those at home who strongly desire to contribute into his camp life something of wholesome and cheerful entertainment.

Therefore this council has originated a type of book of tickets that members of the soldiers' families and their friends may send to him at the front. They are to be called "Smileage Books" and will be made up of coupons somewhat like the mileage books of the railroads.

In books of one size, 20 coupons will be sold for one dollar. In books of another size—100 will be sold for \$5.00. These coupons will be good for payment for seats at any performance in a camp theatre. Probably, as the movement grows, they will be made good also for certain other and similar uses.

As if these Smileage Books will have rather a distinctive character. Each time the soldier tears coupons from his book he will renew his sense of attention from the sender. Every book will constitute a current of interest between the man at the front and the folks back home. Often, of

course, one soldier will receive many books; and then he will do the thing which is characteristic of the American soldier throughout our history—he will share his abundance with his mates.

The result will be to change a dangerous period in the life of the soldier into a period of healthful relaxation and refreshment.

### What the Need Is.

"I remember standing on the streets of Columbus, shortly after Villa had devastated that village, watching our 5,000 soldiers come over the railroad tracks into the town in the evening.

"There was absolutely nothing for them to do there—no movies, no libraries, no place to write letters, no homes to which they could go—nothing but saloons and a well organized Red Light district.

"In this war we are driving those vicious agencies out of business and setting up clean entertainment in their places. This has a direct bearing upon the health of our army and is an absolute necessity in maintaining the morale of our men."

Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, illustrated in these words not long ago, the great new purpose in America to make our army life as nearly normal as possible. It is a need old as the oldest army. No other country has undertaken to meet it fully. America has never before gripped it firmly. Under the general direction of the above commission inside the camps, much is being done. The Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Y. W. C. A., have opened club rooms. Athletic recreation is organized. Chorus singing is conducted. There are frequent religious services.

Outside the camps, the entertainment of the soldier is being put upon a new foundation. It is being founded now on hospitality in the American home, and not upon commercial gain, often corrupted with dissipation.

But the men in the camps have a particular craving which all this does not satisfy. They want to see "shows." In the evening they are tired; they are sometimes very lonely; they want to laugh; and they want "regular" performances. If there are to be any amateur performances they want to be in them, not merely looking at them.

Auditoriums for such entertainment have been made available in reasonable number. The Y. M. C. A. has provided sixteen. The government has builded "Liberty Theatre" in each of sixteen National Army cantonments. In the Southern camps, thirty-two Chautauqua tents have been set up.

The problem has been two-sided—to get programs for these auditoriums; and to get tickets into the hands of the soldiers at prices which will meet the operating expense.

If the men do not get the program they want inside the camps they will take what they can get somewhere else.

The operating expense is borne by the tickets in the Smileage Books, paid for by the families, the employers, the company of friends, of the men back home.

The Military Entertainment Council is thus not a duplicate of any of these other agencies. It is, instead, an expansion of them, or a partnership with them.

### What Is Offered to the Soldier.

Four comedy companies are already

# Are You LOOKING FOR A GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT?

If so, invest in good staple merchandise to be had at our store.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE—

## Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

### Queen Quality, W. L. Douglas, Florsheim and Buster Brown Shoes

# H. C. Stanford Company

NEW YORK AVENUE

**WE** deeply sympathize with the people of St. Cloud on the closing of the only Banking Institution in your City, and sincerely trust matters may soon be adjusted without loss to the depositors.

In the meantime we tender our services in every way consistent with good Banking, and respectfully solicit the business of everyone.

Banking by mail a specialty.

STATE BANK OF KISSIMMEE,  
KISSIMMEE, FLA.

assigned to this new field. They are Broadway organizations, presenting accepted Broadway successes—"Turn to the Right," "Cheating Cheaters," "Here Comes the Bride," "Inside the Lives."

Other companies, and many stars, are vying to fit themselves into the plans of the council, following the beautiful example of Miss Maude Adams and Mr. William Faversham, as soon as these two leading actors heard of the Smileage project.

Four vaudeville bills have been assembled by General manager E. F. Albee, of the Keith Circuit. Their routings will be arranged, of course, so as to prevent an unvaried succession in any camp of any one kind of entertainment.

Plans are now in the making to revive the musical comedies and light operas which the men have liked in the past years—"The Prince of Pilsen," "The Red Mill," "The Chocolate Soldier," "Robin Hood," and the Gilbert and Sullivan compositions; Camp Dix heard lately a great symphony orchestra, and the enthusiasm of the soldiers for the program indicates that room should be made in the schedule of every camp for occasional concerts of this exceptional character.

In the regiments are scores of professional actors and vaudeville performers. The men manifest special interest in seeing their own comrades on the stage. So there are to be regular amateur productions, between the professional offerings, that the men may have part in the enterprise and—of much more importance—that when they have gone to the front they may be able to provide suitable programs for themselves.

The Chautauqua managers are plan-

ning to present their best lecturers. They will probably divide time with remarkable programs of moving pictures. The best obtainable are shown to the men, for example, the official pictures of the British and French governments will be shown to the men in uniform among the first.

As soon as it can be arranged, this circuit may be widened to include the smaller army camps and the navy training stations. Beyond all this, although America has not yet been required to realize it, lies the prospect of an entirely separate circuit in France and Belgium, larger perhaps than all of these at home.

The Smileage Books are your means of making this possible for your men.

### It Isn't the Thing You Do, Dear; It's the Thing You Leave Undone.

In idle dreams of what might be,  
 A perfect world I fashioned me.  
 No thought of war; no thought of  
 crime;

All verses written in true rhyme;  
 No blotters water-tight and hard,  
 No uplift books and no Swiss chart,  
 No rose had thorns, no sting the bee;  
 Nothing that spoils the day for me;  
 Each rose-leaf I uncrumpled, too;  
 I tinted lilies, gold refined;  
 I made the sky a deeper blue;  
 And sweetened up the grapefruit rind  
 Triumphant then, my prize I viewed,  
 The Perfect World, I had ended  
 With everything beloved by me  
 I smiled content. When suddenly  
 I found, and my! But I was made!  
 I'd left the bones in that blamed spud!

—Carolyn Wells in Puck.

Spread Butter Thin—Help the Sam  
 mles Get Berlin.

## The "MAUD"

will make regular trips to Wildwood Park  
**Tuesdays and Thursdays**  
 leaving wharf at foot of Pennsylvania  
 Ave. at 10 A. M.; also Sunday at 2 P. M.

CAPT. COPE

## W. B. MAKINSON CO.

This week a special lot of Drummer's Sample Shears at bargain prices. Don't fail to look them over. On display in our window.

WOOD STOVES, OIL STOVES, SASH AND DOORS, ROOFING.

See Our Goods; Compare Our Prices Before Buying.

OPPOSITE DEPOT ST. CLOUD, FLA.

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AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

G. A. R. THEATER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31

Vitagraph—Five Acts

Blue Ribbon Feature

PEGGY-HILAND

AND

SIR JOHN HARE

IN

"CASTE"

"KING OF THE RAILS" Showing the Great Strides in Transportation. Three Acts.

Admission: ADULTS 13c, War Tax 2c—15c CHILDREN 9c, War Tax 1c—10c

G. A. R. THEATER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Triangle Program

Triangle Program

DICK ROSSEN

AND

PAULINE CURLEY

IN

"Cassidy"

Also Triangle Comedy.

Admission: ADULTS 13c, War Tax 2c—15c CHILDREN 9c, War Tax 1c—10c

GRAYSTONE CASINO KISSIMMEE, Saturday Night FEBRUARY 2

Billy Single Clifford

with his famous Ladies' Band and Orchestra in the late musical comedy success "OVER THERE" written by Geo. M. Cohan.

PRICES Lower Floor Reserved \$1.00 75c 50c Balcony, Adults 50c, Children 25c

Seats on sale at Central Drug Co.

ATTENTION! CITIZENS • VISITORS • TOURISTS

If You Are Interested in Florida, You Should Take in the Best Fair Held in the State. :: :: ::

THE FIVE COUNTY

Sub-Tropical Mid-Winter Fair ORLANDO, FEB. 12-15, 1918

Positively the greatest exposition of fine horticultural, agricultural, domestic, art and other products; cattle, hogs, poultry, manufacture, etc.

The greatest School Fair in the State, comprising forty separate booths.

Daily Parades and Pageants, Concerts, Races, Fireworks, Free Exhibitions, and Johnny Jones Famous Shows COME, ENJOY AND INFORM YOURSELVES

W. R. ONEAL, President.

C. E. HOWARD, Secretary.

VETS ASSOCIATION

The Veterans Association was called to order last Saturday by President Kenney; a prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Westcott, was followed by a song by the choir, "Red, White and Blue." Brother and Sister Wilson were called to the platform and introduced, Mr. Wilson gave a short history of Indiana, his home state.

Rev. Bowen was then called to the platform and as usual, gave an interesting and instructive talk, his subject being "War Savings Stamps." Boys, you can't spend your money and save it, too—buy war savings stamps.

The choir then rendered "A Theme and Years."

Mrs. Grace Cooper gave a talk on Smilge Books. Rev. W. F. Kenney, J. K. Conn and Claud F. Johnson are the committee assisting in the work. See the committee for information in reference to Smilge Books for the soldier boys.

Comrade Wentworth stated he is anxious to do his bit and has applied for a position in one of the ship yards. A program, with Mrs. Elvira Westcott in charge, was rendered as follows:

Song by choir, "Suwannee River." Reading by Miss Gwendolyn Gelston. Song by Mr. Mason entitled "The King of the Forest," accompanied by Mrs. Guy Morgan on the piano.

Reading by Miss Goldie Grove. Song by Mr. and Mrs. Ed Depew, entitled "The Quarrel Song."

Solo by Miss Ruth Dougherty, entitled "The Bird with a Broken Wing." Reading by Mrs. McKay entitled "The Engineer's Story."

Rev. Bowen was called on for a story. He gave a true Indian story which occurred in his grandfather's time and who was witness to the event. He also gave a short history of ship-building at the present time. He closed by saying: "Germany sees her finish. Three thousand and eight hundred and sixty men are called to the work of ship building."

Song by the High School Girls, accompanied by Mr. Rich on the cornet and Edith Harrod on the piano.

A Kaiser song by Edith Harrod. All numbers were heartily enjoyed and each gave a second number.

The program was a very good one and was very well rendered from start to finish.

The meeting closed by singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

ANNA ANSBAUGH, Secretary Pro Tem.

Methodist Episcopal Church Notes

About 700 people welcomed the pastor for the new conference year at the prayer meeting last Wednesday night. This is the sort of welcome that especially appeals to the pastor. The great prayer meetings of this fine growing congregation are an inspiration to the pastor, the church, and to the many visitors who attend.

The Epworth League gave a social in the Annex last Friday night, and was attended by 55 of the 66 members. The League has doubled its membership in the last few weeks. The social was in honor of the membership contest recently concluded. The evening was greatly enjoyed, and was declared "the best yet" social. There's more to follow.

The Junior Epworth League gave a "pennant hunt" social at the Annex on last Saturday afternoon, and all the youngsters greatly enjoyed themselves and feasted at the same time. The Junior League is doing excellent work under the capable leadership of Mrs. D. Homer Jennings.

The church was filled last Sunday morning to hear the pastor for the first time for the new conference year. The congregations are growing.

Sunday night the Rev. Mr. Varion, of Orlando, preached a great sermon on "Every Man His Work." Rev. Varion graduated from Albion, and took several degrees from Syracuse. His

sermon was a masterpiece of logic, and brought conviction to the hearers.

Last Sunday was to have been the occasion of the First Quarterly Conference, but Dr. Martin, the district superintendent, was called home to Jacksonville by sickness in his family, and the meeting was postponed for one week. Dr. Martin writes that his family is improved in health, and that he will be here next Sunday and will preach at the Methodist church, both in the morning, at 10:30, and at night, at 7 o'clock, and that he will preach at Brown's Chapel at 2 o'clock p. m. All are invited to attend all these meetings.

Everyone is welcome to the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and to all the services of the church.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION DURING OSCEOLA COUNTY FAIR WEEK

The new theatre art invented by David W. Griffith in producing "The Birth of a Nation," coming to the Casino Theatre, at Kissimmee, has enabled him to surpass by far any stage spectacle. "Ben Hur" and "The Blue Bird" were supposed to be high water marks of such productions. They sink into insignificance beside this epic of American history with its 5,000 scenes, 18,000 characters, 3,000 riders and 200,000 details, the result of eight months of tireless labor and the expenditure of half a million dollars.

The war plays of the stage such as "Shenandoah," "Field by the Enemy" and "Barbara Fritchie" seem tame after seeing the splendors of "The Birth of a Nation." In the Griffith spectacle the scenes of sheer beauty and strength are of homeric grandeur. The night riding of the Ku Klux Klan looks like a company of avenging spectres sweeping along the moon-lit roads. There is a pictorial punch in every scene.

This realistic picture of history in the making is of untold value to both old and young. Besides the historical worth of this great spectacle the constant emotional throb of the romantic story thrills the hearts of all. It is the supreme achievement of modern historicism in its new guise untrammelled by the limitations of the theatre.

At the Graystone Casino, in Kissimmee, Wednesday and Thursday, February 20 and 21. Matinee and night.

SUB-TROPICAL MID-WINTER FAIR AT ORLANDO IN FEBRUARY

It is a well recognized fact that for seven years past the Midwinter Fair held at Orlando has surpassed like exhibitions held anywhere in the South.

We are informed that there are letters on file in the secretary's office from men who make it their business to go to all the state and county fairs held in the South and they declare that the Subtropical Midwinter Exposition held at Orlando beats them all.

Notwithstanding the fact that nearly all Florida fairs have been called off this season on account of the war, the officials of the Midwinter fair at Orlando decided early in the game that they will pull off the greatest ever this year.

The premium list indicates that this will surely be realized, for although the program is tentative and many features are still in preparation, it is quite plain that this fair, which the management delights in calling the "Five County Fair," will surpass all previous efforts.

Among the features, we notice that the livestock department will surprise Florida folks with its completeness, as there will be large herds of Ayrshire, Angus, Guernseys, Jerseys, short-horns, over three hundred head of out-of-state stock, besides home cattle being promised.

The poultry department will exceed all former exhibits; in addition to the usual show the National Barred Rock Association will have a thirty thousand dollar exhibit, in a special building.

The Association will meet in Orlando during the fair, and also the National Berkshire Hog Congress will hold its meeting, promising a thousand delegates.

The hog department will comprise the greatest collection of the best hog breeds in America.

The school department will have the largest exhibition ever held in the state in a specially prepared building, including over forty separate booths.

PLUMBING



"CLEANLINESS IS GODLINESS."

Perfect plumbing is necessary to keep a house clean and sanitary. Rusty and leaky pipes, faulty connections, are all annoying and menaces to health. Harris' plumbers work rapidly and guarantee all jobs. Estimates submitted for steam fitting, furnishing bath rooms and other modern, high class work.

Walter Harris

New York Ave. (Makinson Bldg.) ST. CLOUD, FLA.

The fruit and vegetable departments will be up to the best, as well as the field crops and other departments, including art, domestic, floral, canning clubs, a government display, etc., will be of great interest.

Among the features will be a high school track meet, a musical cantata of three hundred children, demonstrations by Red Cross, home guards, the schools, Boy Scouts and parades every day of all these organizations.

The usual entertainment will be given by the Johnny Jones Shows and special races every afternoon.

RELIEF CORPS

L. L. Mitchell Relief Corps No. 12 met in regular session Thursday at 2 p. m., January 24th. The president being absent on account of illness, her chair was filled by the senior vice, Mrs. French.

Four officers were absent at roll call and vacancies were filled from the floor.

One name was added to our list of members by transfer.

The president of the Methodist Ladies' Aid asked for the Corps' dishes to be used in the Annex of the Methodist church February 12th, at which time a "chicken noodle" dinner would be served at 35 cents a plate.

Several interesting talks from visitors were listened to by the Corps.

There were thirty-nine present, of whom eight were visitors.

Corps closed in due form.

FLORA COX, Press Correspondent.

NEW OFFICERS FOR THE REBEKAHS INSTALLED

The Benevolent Rebekah Lodge held their installation of officers at their regular meeting Monday evening. Sister Clara Sims doing the work, assisted by the following sisters: Myrtle Peterson, grand marshal; Jennie Kloos, grand warder; Martha George, grand treasurer; Jennie Penn, grand chaplain, and Mrs. S. J. Hoover, of Newcastle, Pa., grand secretary.

The officers were installed as follows:

- Tena Phillips, N. G. Minnie Hanan, V. G. Clara Sims, Sec. Olive Stevenson, treas. The appointed officers are: Julia B. French, chaplain. Ruth Kenney, warden. Myrtle Peterson, conductor. Jennie Penn, inside guardian. Wm. Phillips, outside guardian. Jennie Kloos, R. S. of N. G. Anna Blach, L. S. of N. G. Martha George, R. S. of V. G. Theo. George, L. S. of V. G.

The Board of Trade will meet next Monday in the Moose Home.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK

HIS FAMILIAR.

The man was getting married. At his side, unseen by any one, stood his Familiar, a stern-visaged, indomitable spirit. He had always ruled the man—

—he always would. Nor marriage, nor love, nor a woman's wiles should oust the Familiar from his long-held throne. And so it was. Throughout his married life, the man was bound in the inexorable thralldom of his Familiar. Strive as he might, he could not break the yokes. The wife of his bosom could not overpower the tyrant. Yet did she not repine at this. "For," said her canny feminine prescience, "that Familiar shall yet be my salvation, my protector and strength!"

And when the time came the man was tired of his wife, that his fancy was taken by a fairer face, a younger charm, and he would fain fly to her and bask always in her smiles, then did his Familiar stand by his side and forbid this thing. Then was the wife's foresight proved and she was saved all jealousy, shame or hurt pride. And the fair young siren wept bitterly for that her plans were naught because of the man's Familiar. And who was the Familiar? Honor? Nay, not so. Loyalty? Virtue? None of these. His name was Habit.—Carolyne Wells in Puck.

IF THE women THE TWO million women OF NEW YORK state. WHO ARE going to vote. WILL GO right on. JUST BEING women. AND LOVING us. AND MARRYING us. AND QARRELLING with us. ABOUT LITTLE things. AND GETTING over it. AND KISSING us. AND BEING proud of us. WHEN WE deserve it. AND scolding us. WHEN WE need it. IF THEY'LL do that. AND WON'T forget. THAT THAT'S the reason. WE LOVE them. I'M sure WE'LL GO right on. LOVING each other. AND THE women. WITH THEIR votes. WILL MAKE it easier. FOR THE wild ones. TO GET home nights. SEE IF THEY don't. AND WE'LL be better. AND happier. AND THAT'LL be all ABOUT the women. —K. C. B. in Puck.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

Undersigned, who for more than fifty years has been actively engaged in the occupation of Watch Repairing in the City of New York, most earnestly desires to submit for your approval the following reductions in

Watch Repairing

- Cleaning a 7-jewel American watch .....50 Cleaning a 15-jewel American watch ..... 75 Cleaning a 17-jewel American watch ..... 1.00 Cleaning a fine Swiss watch ..... 1.25 Main spring for 7-jewel American watch ..... .65 Main spring for 15-jewel American watch ..... .75 Main spring for 17-jewel American watch ..... 1.00 Main spring and clean 7-jewel American watch ..... 1.10 Main spring and clean 15-jewel American watch ..... 1.25 Main spring and clean 17-jewel American watch ..... 1.65 Main spring for all 34-plate watches ..... 1.60

Watches sent through the United States mail will receive careful attention and prompt delivery. All work guaranteed.

215 S. Michigan Ave. SOLON BROWER St. Cloud, Florida.

Seed Potatoes

We have BEST VARIETY—BEST QUALITY. Every lot guaranteed true to name and as to condition. We are now booking contracts for Winter and Spring shipments.

We have been for several years large growers of potatoes. We have learned what seed and fertilizer is best adapted to Florida soil and climate. We offer our customers the benefit of our knowledge gained by actual experience.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND LITERATURE

Independent Fertilizer Co., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

# St. Cloud Tribune

Published Every Thursday by St. Cloud Tribune Company.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, April 28, 1910, at the Post Office at St. Cloud, Florida, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

CLAUD F. JOHNSON Editor and Owner

The Tribune is published every Thursday and mailed to any part of the United States, postage free, for \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 six months, or 50c three months—strictly in advance.

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### HARBINGER OF SPRING.

One of the joys of the season's impends. Many days will not pass, in fact, the time is ripe now, and the seeds-men's catalogues are bursting upon us. Whoever has gardened knows the wonders and delights of a floral guide and the kitchen gardener's monitor. Best sellers come and go, but no novel ever penned has been fresher or more fascinating than the seedsman's catalogue. Earlier than the earliest robin it comes in the "dead of winter," so to speak, to stir the gardener's fancy with visions of spring and summer's bounty.

Some persons, of course, with unimaginative turn of mind, will see nothing in the garden catalogue, but a mere illustrated pamphlet. They are to be pitied. To those who have eyes to see, it is a promise and an inspiration. It speaks better flowers, gayer flowers, bigger flowers, more vegetables and sweeter vegetables and earlier vegetables. It is filled with hope and good cheer it brings the warmth and sunshine of June into the January cold.

This year, more than any other year heretofore, it will be read and studied from one end of the country to the other. The man or woman who started gardening doubtfully last year will be a confirmed gardener, eager to be at work. Gardening begets gardening. The gardener who quit in disgust last year and swore never to garden again will be the first in the new season to order his seed and spade his patch.

This year gardening will be more than a privilege and a pastime. It will be a serious business—a business which we know that we must apply ourselves. The back yard and the vacant lot will be called upon to do their share of feeding the nation's allies. To that end an early beginning will be made. In this section it has already started, in fact, we have often boasted of our "winter gardens;" this year, the seasons seem to have become twisted, but as the days are lengthening, the cold will become less, and Florida will again come into possession of its own. Let's plant a garden! —Orlando Reporter-Star.

### THE HOUR HAS COME FOR PROHIBITION IN JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville must adopt prohibition. It is the only sensible, practical thing to do, and we must do it.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce held January 7, a resolution declaring unequivocally for prohibition without delay was adopted, subject to the ratification of the Chamber, and the Metropolis is glad to endorse this position for more than one reason.

In the first place we are in a terrible war and we must safeguard the moral interests of the many soldiers who are stationed here, and from the standpoint of business and the greatest good to the greatest number it is the only wise course to pursue. This is war-time, and prohibition is essential under the circumstances, and while it may work a hardship on a few individuals temporarily, this is no time to consider the interest of individuals when the interests of the city are at stake.

Charleston and Savannah, in their bid for the great government ship building plants which are to be established in all probability under the Ford plan of progressive construction, are using the argument that they are prohibition towns. They realize the fact that Jacksonville is a strong possibility for the plant and they are trying to prejudice the government officials against this city because of the legalized sale of liquor. One of the distinct understandings between Jacksonville authorities and the war department upon the decision to locate a military camp here, was that soldiers would not be permitted to secure liquor. And this promise has not been carried out, and this fact is affecting Jacksonville's chances for gaining additional favors from the government. There is no getting away from it—booze must be eliminated.

There is but one solution to the whole question, and that is prohibition. We have got to have it, and have it at once—Jacksonville Metropolis.

### IF YOU ARE DOWN-HEARTED.

Don't look on the worst side of things, but try to see where there is a ray of sunshine.

Don't frown and look grim, that will not help matters; smile and look pleasant.

Try not to think that matters will never right themselves; that will not help but hinder.

Endeavor not to depress other people by complaint and growls; if you do, you will find that people will avoid you.

Just try to put a brave face on matters, and do your best to get over the obstacles that depress you.

Be up and doing; that is the way to kill a fit of blues.

Count your blessings, and see if they outweigh your sorrows. You will find that they do, therefore be thankful.

Above all, don't do that worst of all things, pity yourself.—Sunbeams Bulletin.

### CLIMATE AS A HEALTH RESTORER.

Several aged persons who came here in very feeble condition with a hope that the change to a milder climate would prove beneficial, have died this winter. The weather prevailing here during December and the early part of January broke all records for continued cold and general disagreeableness. But while the climatic conditions were severe here they were intensified manyfold in northern states. We may find some comfort in the rule that severe weather early in the season means pleasant days for the remainder of the winter. Florida climate usually works wonders in restoring the health of the sick people who come from the cold states, but unfortunately many come too late, waiting until they have no vitality left, and in such cases the balmy air would be unavailing.—St. Augustine Record.

### THE NATIONS AT WAR.

Here is another collection of dates that would be worth preserving for future reference. This list was taken from the Official Bulletin, and is arranged alphabetically to show the war declarations up to date:

- Austria against Belgium, August 28, 1914.
  - Austria against Japan, August 27, 1914.
  - Austria against Montenegro, August 9, 1914.
  - Austria against Russia, August 6, 1914.
  - Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
  - Brazil against Germany, October 26, 1917.
  - Bulgaria against Serbia, October 14, 1915.
  - China against Austria, August 14, 1917.
  - China against Germany, August 14, 1917.
  - Cuba against Germany, August 7, 1917.
  - France against Austria, August 13, 1914.
  - France against Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
  - France against Germany, August 3, 1914.
  - France against Turkey, November 5, 1914.
  - Germany against Belgium, August 4, 1914.
  - Germany against France, August 3, 1914.
  - Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
  - Germany against Roumania, September 14, 1916.
  - Germany against Russia, August 1, 1914.
  - Great Britain against Austria, August 13, 1914.
  - Great Britain against Bulgaria, October 15, 1915.
  - Great Britain against Germany, August 4, 1914.
  - Great Britain against Turkey, November 5, 1914.
  - Greece against Bulgaria, November 28, 1915, (provisional government).
  - Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917, (government of Alexander).
  - Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917, (government of Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915, Alexander).
  - Italy against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
  - Italy against Germany, August 28, 1916.
  - Italy against Turkey, August 21, 1915.
  - Japan against Germany, August 23, 1917.
  - Liberia against Germany, August 4, 1917.
  - Montenegro against Austria, August 8, 1914.
  - Montenegro against Germany, August 9, 1914.
  - Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
  - Portugal against Germany, November 23, 1914, (resolutions passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).
  - Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915, (military aid granted).
  - Roumania against Austria, August 27, 1916, (Austria also consider it a declaration).
  - Russia against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
  - Russia against Turkey, November 3, 1914.
  - San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1914.
  - Serbia against Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
  - Serbia against Germany, August 9, 1914.
  - Serbia against Turkey, December 2, 1914.
  - Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
  - Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
  - Turkey against Allies, November 23, 1914.
  - Turkey against Roumania, August 28, 1916.
  - United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
  - United States against Austria, December 7, 1917.
- In addition to the foregoing, the following nations have evered diplomatic relations:
- Austria against Japan, August 26, 1914.
  - Austria against Portugal, March 16, 1916.
  - Austria against Serbia, July 26, 1914.
  - Austria against United States, April 8, 1917.
  - Bolivia against Germany, April 14, 1917.
  - Brazil against Germany, April 11, 1917.

### YOUR PLACE IN YOUR TOWN.

Readers of these words, what is your place in your town? Are you a civic mendicant, receiving the unequalled benefits of American citizenship without giving anything but the taxes forced from you? Are you a civic whiner, always complaining about the way "they" who govern you do things, despite the fact that "they" is really you, and that until you have thought straight and voted straight, until you have gone frankly and fairly with your criticism to the proper elected officials, offering help as well as kicks, you are in deficiency?

Are you a civic coward, afraid of losing worthless friends, or of "interfering with business," if you call attention to inadequate service or poor methods in public school administration, or in the street cleaning or in some other portion of the public service?

Are you a civic sneak, trying to avoid just taxation by evasion or downright dishonesty, and thus putting upon your neighbor part of the burden which is yours? Are you a civic waster, considering that the water supply, the food and fuel you buy, the service of collecting garbage and refuse, the city's parks, and in general the community service for which you pay or do not pay, is to be used less carefully than if it was not related to the present needs of the fighting world?

Are you a civic "uglifler"—to use Dr. Elliott's good word—who throws refuse into the street, who fails to keep his home premises pleasant in the eyes of his neighbors? Do you, in your business, spread the virus of civic smallpox through either using or permitting the placing of the advertising signs which assault the eyes of your defenseless neighbors?

Where do you come in when the spiritual machinery of the government begins to function through the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. war work? Do you realize that it is your defense, your army, your home, your business, that these solicitors are concerned with, and greet them with a cheerful smile and a payment—it is not a contribution, please!—as liberal as you can manage?

Or are you like the bank president in a prosperous city who met a young woman collecting for the Y. M. C. A. war work, thus, all in one breath: "Now-I-know-what-you-want-I-haven't-any-time-to-talk-here-are-two-dollars; I'm-very-busy-good-morning." She took the two dollars, told him every little helped, and heroically refrained from describing the two-dollar soul which was concealed somewhere in his contemptible body.

Determine the status of your citizenship. By searching self-inquiry find out whether you are a negative, and therefore half-bad citizen; whether you are a selfish and destructive citizen, pulling down what others are endeavoring to build up; or whether you are a truly conservative citizen, jealous for the quality and honor of the government of which you are a part.

This land of ours, in which we now enjoy the oldest civilized government on earth, is a goodly land. It is no possession of king or kaiser; it is ours, yours and mine, for mutual use, in a wonderful democratic frame of mutual relationship. Citizenship here is nearly equal, and soon will be completely so, when adult women vote. Responsibility is equal, opportunity is equal. My place in my town is to help make it and the whole nation the best place on earth in which to live. What is your place in your town?—J. Horace McFarland, President American Civic Federation in The Countryside.

### LAST GUN OF WORLD WAR WILL BE FIRED IN APRIL, THIS YEAR.

Prediction of St. Cloud Veteran Who Forecasted Ending Hostilities at Beginning of Conflict—Actual World Peace Months Later.

(By Comrade G. V. Penn.)

There have been many predictions and prophecies in regard to the present European war.

When this great world conflict started, more than three years ago, I stated to a number of my friends that the fighting would end in three years and eight months. It looks now that it will be continued beyond that time, but I still adhere to my former prediction that actual fighting will cease between the first and 16th of April, 1918, but the terms of peace will not be fully complete until several months afterward, when a permanent peace will be agreed upon by all nations of the earth.

All nations will finally agree to disarm and in future settle all disagreements by boards of arbitration, which shall be final and satisfactory to the people.

All European nations should be divided into states of nearly equal size, and governors elected to each state by the people; and the United States and Russia will propose two men to be elected as president over all European powers, and it will then become a free European republic. The whole world will soon unite on the one and same foundation for church work, which is found recorded in the New Testament, which will be according to Christ's commands. The people will gradually grow out of their present habits of living and not seek to slaughter living creatures for food; but they will become vegetarians and live principally on fruit, vegetables and cereals; then the cruel disposition will leave man. They will become more sympathetic and have more love for all God's creatures. God's command was not to kill thy brother, but to "love thy neighbor as thyself." So it is time for this world war to cease forever.

Comrade Penn, who was among the pioneers in the founding of St. Cloud, has a wide scope of friends who will watch with interest the outcome of his predictions concerning the war, and will join him in hoping his date decided on for the cessation of hostilities is correct.—Editor.

### LIEUTENANT JAS. HOFFMAN REMEMBERS W. C. T. U. OBLIGATIONS AT HOME

Lieutenant James M. Hoffman, who is now with Uncle Sam's soldiers in preparation for a trip to Europe, and who enlisted from St. Cloud several months ago, has not forgotten his pledge to help support the W. C. T. U. work in St. Cloud, as is evidenced by the following letter, received by Mrs. J. W. Rankin this week:

Co. L, 4th Inf., Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., Jan. 23, 1918.

Mrs. J. W. Rankin, Treasurer W. C. T. U., St. Cloud, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Rankin:—Your letter received some time ago and I was glad to hear from you and to know just how I stood. There are so many things demanding my attention these times that I had forgotten when the payments came due. I am enclosing a money order for \$12 which will pay me up in full for my pledge. I am expecting to leave for France most any time now and I wanted to get this and my church pledge all paid up before I leave.

I trust the W. C. T. U. will prosper in this new year and that when I return to the United States that Florida will be a dry state.

Thanking you for your attention in this matter, I am,

Yours very truly,  
J. M. HOFFMAN,  
2nd Lt. 4th U. S. Inf.

Save Bacon Until Berlin is Taken.

Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy. Keep your eyes and ears open. Whenever any suspicious acts or disloyal words come to your notice communicate at once with the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, Room 301, Federal Building, Providence.

We are at war with the most merciless and inhuman nation in the world. Hundreds of thousands of its people in this country want to see America humiliated and benten to her knees and they are doing, and will do, everything in their power to bring this about.

Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness in this direction may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother.

### ELSIE P. M'ELROY AUXILIARY NO. 17

The Elsie P. M'Elroy Auxiliary No. 17 held its regular semi-monthly meeting on Monday, January 28th, at the Moose Home. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Lady Commander Savilla Houston was in the chair. There was a large attendance and we had a glorious meeting. The patriotism of the members is well displayed, and we are proud of our order.

Committee on the Circle Tea for the Red Cross reported collected \$2.50 at door; tea, cake, and cocoas donated by lady comrades. Lady Assistant Francher read a letter from Washington, from the Lady National Commander, thanking the club for their good work during the past year, which was much appreciated by all. Business being dispensed with a half hour was allowed for patriotic recitations by the comrades and with music on the piano by Minnie Barber. The meeting was adjourned until February the 11th. A prayer by our lady chaplain, Maggie Woodard closed our meeting. All lady comrades please attend.

E. VREELAND, Press Correspondent.

**BETTIE MEBETH CHUNN**  
Bettie Mebeth Chunn was born in Neshoba County, Mississippi, July 1st, 1882, died at St. Cloud, Florida, January 23, 1918, at 7:15 p. m., at the age of 35 years, six months and 22 days. She was married to Dr. J. D. Chunn February 11, 1905, at Neshoba, Miss. She leaves a mother, three sisters and two brothers living in Mississippi, and her husband, to mourn her loss. Dr.

and Mrs. Chunn came to St. Cloud in 1910, and they both number their friends throughout this section of Florida.

Mrs. Chunn was Past Matron of the Eastern Stars, an esteemed member of the Rebekahs and was a member in good standing of the Baptist church of this city, having joined the church last October by letter from her home church. The entire membership of her church mourn their loss but we know that our loss is her eternal gain. It seems hard to have one taken from us in the prime of life, but the Lord loves pretty and sweet flowers as well as we. "The Lord's will be done, not ours, for he doeth all things well."

The burial was held from the Baptist church, Friday, January 25th, conducted by the Rev. J. B. Westcott, assisted by her pastor. Let's all strive to meet her in a better and brighter world.

Interment was in Mt. Peace Cemetery, and the remains were prepared by Undertaker Carlson.

'Tis sad to part from those we love—To sever friendship dear; It often fills the heart with grief, And falls the bitter tear.

But such is life; 'tis thus we live, We meet but soon must part; For God, we know, does all things well, This cheers the drooping heart.

We cannot meet again on earth. We hope to meet on high. Where farewell tears are never shed, And friends ne'er say "good-bye."

### CARD OF THANKS

I desire to express my sincere thanks to the many friends who so nobly ministered to the wants of my beloved whose kind words of sympathy have helped to make my great loss bearable. J. D. CHUNN.

Save Navy Beans—'Twill Sink Submarines.

### ST. CLOUD REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

A. E. DROUGHT, Mgr.

## Watch St. Cloud Grow

WHEN THE NEW ROAD TO THE COAST IS OPENED UP

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST

### FOR SALE

Cement Block Bungalow, well furnished, bath room, electric light, near G.A.R. Hall, must be sold to close an estate. Will make a cozy little home; I will be pleased to show it to you.

Brick Mercantile Building, well rented; and four lots, close by the new post office, on New York Avenue---a bargain for somebody.

Ten acres of good land, close in, at \$35 per acre, terms if desired. Well worth your attention.

Charming Bungalow on the Lake, five rooms, well furnished, horse, buggy, harness, tools and barn. Seven and a half acres, with boat landing, a most charming location. Call and see me about it. Price very reasonable.

Six nice residential lots on Kentucky Avenue, north of the railroad. Make an offer; terms can be arranged.

And many other bargains in Houses, Lots and Tracts.

COMING VISITING GOING

ST. CLOUDLETS

LOCAL PERSONAL SOCIAL

You can pay county or city taxes at A. E. Drought's office, 20-1f

Wise Wives Won't Waste.

"The Man With a Message," Rev. Wm. J. Leverett, of Nodua-Hainan, Mission, China, will speak in the St. Cloud Presbyterian church this evening.

Pickle and Can for Uncle Sam.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Morgan, of Philadelphia, Pa., guests of Mr. Morgan's father, Capt. Guy S. Morgan, on Massachusetts avenue.

Subscribe for the Tribune at the Clyde. 13-1f

Several young ladies will sell grapefruit at the homes in St. Cloud this week for the benefit of the local Red Cross funds.

Minerva B. Chapman, M. D., D. O., HOMEOPATH. Hospital accommodations furnished. Phone 38. 16-1f

Miss Myrtle M. Bridges, who came here several weeks ago to see her father, Comrade Arthur Bridges, left on Wednesday afternoon for Kansas City, Mo., to visit an aunt before returning to her home in Seattle, Wash.

O. L. Buckmaster, osteopath. Office in Conn building. 7-1f

Justice of the Peace S. W. Porter was called upon to perform a marriage ceremony for Mr. Joseph Klein and Miss Elizabeth Benson last Saturday. It is said the couple is seventy years young and have started on their new life journey with the best wishes of a host of friends.

L. C. Riddle, dentist. Office hours 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., Conn building. 7-1f

J. L. McCracken was taken into custody this week on complaint of the Lake View Hotel on an alleged violation of the state laws. It appears that the hotel claims that McCracken owed a board bill from last year and on his return here this year refused to pay. The arrest resulted. A hearing has not yet been had.

We have it. Orchid White, good for the skin. At Marine's Pharmacy.

The body of George Phillips Fuller, who died Monday of acute indigestion at the McDaniel's home, was shipped on Tuesday afternoon to Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Fuller had been in the city only two weeks.

Subscribe for the Tribune at the Clyde. 13-1f

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Keller, of Jacksonville, Fla., arrived Tuesday evening for a visit among their old friends in St. Cloud. They were former residents.

Go to Mrs. Cooper's for a soft water shampoo and scalp treatment. Oily hair and dandruff a specialty. Cement Block next to G. A. R. Hall. 16-1f

The Red Cross have moved their headquarters to the old bank building on Twelfth and New York avenue, having secured the three middle rooms upstairs.

FIRE—Is your home insured, if not why not? See W. G. King. 20-1f

Mr. Jerome Massey, of Valparaiso, Ind., is visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bird, who resides on Eleventh street.

Mrs. C. C. Claussen, of Wisconsin avenue, has for her guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Phoebe Fulton, of Gary, Indiana and Mrs. Mary Law, of Kaukaee, Ill.

Mrs. Claud E. Johnson, wife of the editor of the Tribune, accompanied by Misses Vera and Geraldine and Master Preston Johnson, arrived home Monday evening from Paducah, Ky.

F. Bancroft, of Sparta, Wis., was among the new arrivals in St. Cloud last Saturday and is stopping at the New St. Cloud hotel. Mr. Bancroft notes many improvements in the city since his trip here two years ago.

S. W. Porter, real estate, insurance.

Eat Fish—A Good War Dish.

Comrade J. P. Barber and wife will leave today for Bradentown, where they will remain until spring time.

Arnold Bass and Miss Olive Allison were married on Thursday evening of last week and have been receiving the congratulations of their friends.

The Pennsylvania Association will have an all-day meeting at the old G. A. R. Hall on Thursday, February 14. Bring your baskets with a dinner, which is to be served at noon.

Next Monday afternoon the W. C. T. U. will hold a joint meeting at the Baptist church with the food administration committee of this county and desire to have every housewife present.

Comrade J. A. Johnson returned to St. Cloud from the National Soldiers Home at Johnston City, Tenn., on Monday evening to remain here until the first of May. He has taken up his residence on Carolina avenue.

Mrs. A. D. King, of Chicago, arrived in St. Cloud last Wednesday for her fourth visit to this section, and will remain in the city for the winter months. Mrs. King was one of the original stockholders in the First National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lukens, of Beebe, Ark., arrived here on December 1 and have built a home on South Ohio avenue and will make his future home in our midst. Mr. Lukens was in St. Cloud nine years ago and naturally was pleased at the growth attained since his first visit.

Capt. A. J. Nichols, of New Haven, Conn., who was here last winter, is in the city again for this winter, boarding and rooming at the Arrowood, on Pennsylvania avenue. Capt. Nichols' service in the Civil war was in the 8th and 31st Mass. Infantry regiments.

Comrade C. M. Rawlings, post commander of Bartlesville (Okla.) Post No. 37, writes the Tribune for information concerning St. Cloud. He states he has written to officers of the local post and has had no reply. After sending him a copy of the Tribune, we make this note in order that other comrades here may write Mr. Rawlings. He indicates he wants to locate in St. Cloud.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hastings, of Suffield, Conn., arrived on Wednesday of last week. They have been visitors in the city several times before and are delighted with the St. Cloud climate. They will remain in Florida for several weeks and will visit other points of interest while here. Mr. Hastings was a member of the 22nd Connecticut Infantry during the sixties, and finds himself very much at home among the veterans of the Wonder City.

Comrade John H. DeGraw arrived in St. Cloud last week for a visit to his old home and to greet his former St. Cloud friends among the comrades. Mr. DeGraw has been sojourning at the National Soldiers Home, Johnston City, Tenn., for several months and is much improved in health after the good rest secured while there. He intends to return to the Tennessee home after two or three weeks visit here.

Comrade J. W. Pifer, who is well known to many comrades in St. Cloud, having spent six winters here, writing the Tribune to renew his subscription, takes occasion to remark that he would much prefer to be located here again this winter, than to continue enduring 30 degrees below zero in Nosconock, Pa., where he states he almost freezes his nose in making his way from one snow to another. "Another thing," writes Mr. Pifer, "those big fish I caught last winter in the beautiful lake at St. Cloud, makes staying here and almost freezing trying on my nerves." Comrade Pifer will find a warm welcome awaiting him if he manages to get back before the cold is over, and can rest assured that there are plenty more of those big fish in the lake.

Rev. John Melmaker, former pastor of the Baptist church of St. Cloud, in writing to friends here this week, recounts the fact that he secured a badly bruised face recently in a run-away, which was occasioned by a mix-up in the harness. However, he states that aside from a few bruises he is as well as ever. He thanks his friends here for the letters he receives containing news from his former home, and extends the best wishes of both himself and Mrs. Melmaker to their friends here. Mr. Melmaker reports that the weather in Glenshire, south Dakota, where he now lives, has been as cold as 20 degrees below zero, but that they have not suffered any severe blizzards and the weather, though cold, is bearable.

A VERDICT OF 50,000

It is not what the manufacturers of Tanlac say about it, but what the thousands upon thousands of people who have actually taken it say, that has made Tanlac the most widely talked of and most popular medicine in the world to-day.

Fifty thousand people in all sections of the United States and Canada, have testified to the extraordinary merits of the medicine.

Over eight million bottles sold in two years!

SEMINOLE PHARMACY

Exclusive Agents for ST. CLOUD, FLA.

Mrs. D. H. Riggan went to Port Orange on Thursday for a short visit.

County Agent B. E. Evans spent Tuesday in St. Cloud in conference with local truckers and growers.

Milton Pledge, food administrator for Osceola county, was a business visitor in the city Wednesday afternoon.

The county commissioners will have their regular monthly meeting next Monday at the court house in Kissimmee.

Mrs. Madison and three sons, and Mrs. Cass, are spending a week camping in the woods about twenty miles south of the city.

The Camp Fire Girls are going to help take orders for Smileage Books to send to our soldiers. Have you got your Smileage Book?

Roy Chapman has erected a comfortable bungalow on the lake front, and Dame Rumor whispers that he is anticipating taking unto himself a good housekeeper.

Mayor Shambow has been "on the job" for the past week watching the finishing touches to the new power plant, the final completion of which is expected in a few days.

Mrs. Cliff Brunk, of Cincinnati, O., has joined her husband at the Cypress Hall near the city, for the remainder of the winter. They are so well pleased with St. Cloud that it is probable they will remain here during the summer.

Workmen on the new brick depot have reached to within a few feet of the top in constructing the side walls of the new building. At the rate they are now laying brick that part of the work will be completed within a week.

Friends of Moses Folsom, at one time editor of the Tribune, will be grieved to learn that his beloved wife has passed to the Great Beyond at their home in Jacksonville last week. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom had a host of friends in St. Cloud.

Guests of the Farris hotel have been enjoying delightful evenings for several days singing sentimental songs, accompanied by music furnished by the guests, and listening to interesting recitals that have made the entertainments delightful.

The retail grocers have issued a list of prices for food products, the list published in this issue representing the highest price that may be charged for any article named. Persons charging more should be reported to the food administrator.

Mrs. M. L. Dull, accompanied by her two sons, are in the city to spend the winter, having made the trip to the city by boat. Just what route they traveled to reach the city has not been learned, but they report an enjoyable trip southward.

The winter visitors have recently been enjoying delightful trips around the beautiful lake in this city, the motor boat Mauc having been making several trips lately. Picnics at Wildwood grove have been announced by several organizations in the past week, and those who have made the trip in previous years are loud in praise of the occasion. Capt. D. C. Cape has long had a reputation as a genial host, and his popularity grows with each season.

The Golden Rule Girls have some choice oranges that were donated by W. G. Peckham, to be sold for the pur-

chase of Smileage Books to be sent to the soldier boys in the cantonments. The fruit can be purchased at Mrs. C. S. Cooper's on Massachusetts avenue, or any of the Golden Rule Girls.

Arrangements have been made to take parties desiring to visit Cypress Hall, on the old Sugar Mill Canal, from the Lake View Hotel during the day next Wednesday. A charge of 25c will be made for the trip. An interesting collection of mounted specimens of the taxidermist's art is among things at Cypress Hall that makes the trip worth while.

Friends of Mrs. W. F. Kenney will be glad to learn that she has sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to be able to be out again greeting her friends.

A layman service will be conducted at Guild Hall on next Sunday morning, beginning at 10:15. All members are requested to be present.

The reception planned for Friday evening at the St. Cloud hotel by the Ladies Improvement Club, has been postponed until Friday evening, the 15th, on account of the death of Mrs. Evory, one of their prominent members.

Comrade L. L. Caldwell passed to the Great Beyond Tuesday after an extended illness. His remains will be sent to his old home in the North.

PICTURE REFORMS BURGLAR. He never had a chance, this youth, Cassidy, always knocked from pillar to post, sleeping wherever he chanced to be and eating whenever fortune favored.

It was rainy and damp the night Cassidy landed in San Francisco. He was sick, hungry and broke, and besides he was heart-sick and longed for home.

Little wonder it was that he had a premonition that his days were numbered, and the overpowering desire that comes to all to go home, even to die, came over him. He threw caution to the winds, strolled the small house.

It was late in the evening when he finally left the Palace saloon and dance hall, but he held his head high with grim determination. The thought of home made his heart light. It was the house of District Attorney Grant that Cassidy had picked out to burglarize, and as the boy entered the window of Grant's sitting room and stepped into the light, he found the prospector of crime facing him.

The district attorney had sprained his ankle and was waiting up for his daughter, who was coming from boarding school, when Cassidy put in his appearance. Grant played with the boy as a cat would with a mouse, and it was not until Cassidy turned upon him in a frenzy of despair and fell to the floor shaken by his terrible cough, that Grant realized the boy was sick and in need of help.

It was then that Grant forgot his cross examining, the sympathetic side of the man overcame his ever dominant distrust of human nature, and he gave Cassidy a roll of bills and told him to get back to New York, back to those who loved and cared for him.

As Cassidy left with tears in his eyes, he saw a picture of Grant's own daughter on the table, and awakened memories of Mamie, the girl who was waiting for him back in "Old New York."

How Cassidy repaid the District Attorney for rescuing his daughter from white slavers, is the big climax

of "Cassidy," and absorbing Triangle play, pictured from Larry Evans' famous "Saturday Evening Post" story to be shown at the G. A. R. Theatre on Saturday, February 2.

Dick Rosson, who is seen in the title role, has given the picture a characterization which will be long remembered. He proves that "There's many a man with God's own soul who never had a chance."

PENNSYLVANIA ASS'N

At the meeting held in the old G. A. R. Hall, Thursday, January 24th, the following officers were elected:

- Dr. Silas Cooke, president. A. S. McKay, first vice president. Mrs. Jno. Houston, 2nd vice president W. P. Lynch, secretary. Rev. W. F. Kenney, treasurer. Rev. J. B. Westcott, chaplain. Wm. P. Lynch, chorister. Entertainment Committee: — Mrs. Dr. Silas Cooke.

Committee on Programs, Etc.—Mrs. Kenney, Mrs. C. H. Leichty, Mrs. C. A. Hoover, Mr. A. S. McKay, Mr. D. Fry. Mr. W. R. Kenney moved that at our next meeting, to be held on Thursday, February 7th, we have an all-day meeting and meet at hall, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and go over to the picnic grounds on the north side of the lake, then back to the hall in the afternoon. Motion was sustained and carried.

There were about 50 members present. Any person from ten years old up, not belonging to any other association can be a member by signing the roll and paying 25c membership fee and 25c for one year's dues.

All will be treated cordially as members.

Sunday afternoon, we were informed, that the Red Cross wanted the old G. A. R. Hall for an inner, and the Pennsylvania Association has postponed our meeting until Thursday, February 14th.

WM. P. LYNCH, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS

Rebekah Lodge No. 23, of St. Cloud.

Whereas, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has, on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1918, seen fit to remove from among us our beloved sister, Mrs. Bettie Chunn, district deputy president, and we, who have been closely associated with her life feel our loss and are left to mourn, know she has gone to a happier sphere and broader realm of usefulness in the Great Un-

known; Whereas her place in the lodge as a sister and in the home as a loving wife can not be filled.

Resolved, that in appreciation of the character and usefulness and the noble example left us by our beloved sister, we extend to her husband and relatives our heart felt sympathy in their hour of deep affliction.

Resolved, further, that the charter of the lodge be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband and one to the St. Cloud Tribune, and that a copy be recorded also in our minutes.

It is not death to die, To leave this weary road; And amid the asherhood on high To be at home with God. In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion

By guardian angels led; Safe from temptations, safe from sin's pollutions, They live whom we call dead.

TENNIE PENN, Chairman. ANNA M. BLAICH, MRS. WHEELER, Committee.

EUREKA BASE BALL CLUB

A large number of comrades met at the Bon Air hotel January 29th and formed the Eureka Base Ball Club. The following officers were elected: F. C. King, president; F. Rath, captain; F. F. Clark, manager; I. Beirer, secretary treasurer. The president appointed a committee composed of Comrades Clark, Meek and Beirer and the session adjourned to meet Wednesday afternoon. A procession was formed, led by the city marshal and followed by the drum corps and marched to the ball grounds on Pennsylvania avenue.

At the grounds the appointed F. C. Kinny as captain of the Grapefruit team, and F. C. Clark as captain of the Kumquat team. The game opened at once, and with plenty of grit the Kumquats came out victorious. Except being hit on the cheek by a ball, which mishap occurred to Comrade Rath, everything went on like professional baseball. The next game is scheduled for February 6th.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

Registration books for the city of St. Cloud are now open to receive new voters' names, and will remain open until March 16. Call at the city hall and register.

F. B. KENNEY, Clerk

In the Matter of the Receivership of The First National Bank of St. Cloud

Under an order made by the Circuit Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida for Osceola County, I will on Monday, February 4, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises expose to sale by public auction:

Lots Twenty-three (23) and Twenty-four (24), Block One Hundred Sixty-two (162) of the Town of St. Cloud, according to the recorded plat thereof, situate in Osceola County, Florida, together with the bank building and bank furniture and fixtures thereon.

No bid under \$6,000.00 cash accepted. Purchaser to deposit \$500.00 forfeit money. Sale made subject to all taxes for 1918.

R. M. JOHNSON

Receiver First National Bank of St. Cloud

\$5.00 Reward

The above reward will be paid to any person who will give me evidence by which I may convict the parties who removed a roll of fence wire from my lots at the corner of Delaware Ave. and 10th St.

F. F. H. POPE

# BARGAINS

4,000 acres fine pasture land at \$6.00 per acre. Plenty of water and good grass.

100-ft. lot on Penn. Ave. between 4th and 5th Sts., improved, at a bargain.

120 acres close in on hard surface road--10 acres in fine grove of citrus fruits; good house, barn and all outbuildings. Snap at \$12,000. Grove ten years old.

20 acres--5 acres cleared, 1/4 mile from city; good pine land on good road. \$325.

Two beautiful 6-room bungalows, bath, toilet and all improvements, centrally located, \$1,400 each.

One small cottage, close in, 3 rooms, \$325---a snap if taken at once.

One fine 7-room bungalow plastered, fire place, 5 large rooms on lower floor, large roomy porches, good location, cost \$1,800 to build; for quick sale, \$1,250.

14 acres, 3 miles from city limits, 5 acres in bearing orange, grapefruit and peaches, grove nine years old, good house, barn, farming implements, horse, wagon, all under cultivation, well worth \$5,000. \$2,500 if sold immediately.

One 4-room finished cottage, two lots, improved, faces east on Carolina Avenue, porch in front and back. Price, \$500.

If you want to get real bargains in St. Cloud real estate or if you have good property to sell at the right price, call on or write

## Leon Lamb

ST. CLOUD, FLORIDA

## Florida, the Lake Country of North America

Always thy lakes, fair country, and thy streams!  
Thy sombre pines, whose arrowy, pliant stems  
Innumerable arise in stately ranks.  
And whose inwoven tufts of rich, deep green  
Sway ponderous, like great banners, in the winds  
That summons from the depths a human sound  
Such as a strong man, sighing, utters. Not  
Elsewhere on this wide planet may be found  
Scenes lovelier than thine! Not anywhere  
Such universal calmness of repose  
As doth enfold thee, Florida! To me  
As to so many others, who have made  
Their homes with thee, thou art the ultimate  
Of natural perfection. Various, wide--  
Thy landscape yields to the least pensive eye  
Beauties uncounted. Over thee, a sky  
More blue than all the skies of Italy  
Serene expands, close-beating, where the sun  
Pours down a glory and a molten warmth  
Conducive to best comfort at all times.  
And thy clear lakes, that counterfelt the sky  
In hue, and in their mildness of repose,  
Stud meadow, plain, and wilderness, like gems  
Of the first water, that some aerolyte,  
Bursting, disposed at random over thee;  
In number countless; yet the traveler,  
Encountering them in swift succession, finds  
His eye not wearied, nor his love for them  
Diminished by their plenty; rather finds  
New beauty in each one, and new affection  
Born of some object hitherto regarded  
Vaguely, but now, with quickened senses, fraught  
With strange significance. Mayhap an isle,  
Level, and green, whereon a lonely pine  
Stands solitary; or a flock of ducks;  
Or a bed of swaying reeds, whence issue sounds  
Fantastic, and most musical; or sight  
Of curlew, skimming over the smooth expanse  
Like a bright speck; or sail of boat far out;  
Or the uncertain contour of the shore  
Opposite; or the depending sky, where sail  
Pale clouds high up, and birds; and round about  
Meadows, and trees, and streams inaudible,  
Asleep in the warm sunshine. Beautiful!  
Yet thine is not a beauty of that type,  
Conceived and wrought of man, tamed by convention,  
Refined by art, and tempered by design;  
Nor the robust magnificence of hills  
And valleys; rather the mild influence  
Shed by deep nature in her calmest mood  
Pervades thee; the all, sanctifying grace  
Of settled and of fixed repose; the quiet  
That is the essence of divinest thought.  
Wholly of God thou art; in sweetest mood  
Created; and the tender light of love  
Effuses from thee ever; from the grass  
Effuses, and the tall and stately trees  
Of pine and cypress, and of oak; and from  
The pastoral villages, and the wide farms,  
And lonely solitudes of marsh and fen  
Effuses constant.

Blessed land! Abode  
Of honor, freedom, truth, nobility!  
Thou hast a warmth of greeting and good cheer  
Foreign to other states. All those whose hearts  
Beat loyal with thine own, aver that thou  
Art single in thine excellence; that none,  
However fair, can rival thee, thy lakes,  
Thy calm, blue sky; nor the great-hearted men  
Who do inhabit thee!

—PAUL TEWKSBURY.

St. Cloud, Florida, January 1, 1918.

## J. F. FARRIS & CO.

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St. Cloud, Fla.



Notary Public Real Estate  
Information Bureau  
A. E. Drought's Office

## MAYOR'S COURT

As the result of a fight, J. L. Brown was fined \$13.00 last Saturday on an assault and battery charge and D. G. Perry assessed \$15.10 on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon and disturbing the peace of the community. The trouble arose over an alleged theft of sheets and pillow cases.

A man in California lately received by Parcel Post two mince pies from a relative in Boston. The grand triumph of parcel posting will be the arrival of a custard pie undamaged at its destination.

## PREVENT HOG CHOLERA

The B. A. Thomas Hog Powder has a record of 95 per cent cures of Hog Cholera. If you feed your hogs as directed, you need never fear hog cholera nor any other hog disease. And the directions are very simple, just about what you are doing, plus a few cents worth of B. A. Thomas Hog Powder in the feed twice a week.

Usually, though, cholera gets in before we know it. Then it requires close attention to each hog—each hog must be dosed—and if you will dose them as directed, you will save better than 90 per cent. If you don't, the B. A. Thomas medicine costs you nothing. We—not some distant manufacturer—pay your money back.—H. C. Hartley, St. Cloud. 19-1f

## NEW U. S. BUREAU DEVOTED TO WOMEN ONLY

The war has made woman so important a figure in industry that for the first time in its history the United States government has established a department devoted solely to the interests of women, with a woman at its head.

The woman's division of the United States Employment Service, just organized under the Secretary of Labor, with Mrs. Hilda Muhlhauser Richards as director, will be a clearing house for woman labor of the Nation. Should the war continue for a long period and the necessity arise, a part of its business will be to recruit women to fill the ranks of the industrial army where men are released for military duty or, because of new industrial conditions, transferred to new lines of work. At the same time it will aid to conserve labor standards.

### Equal Pay for Equal Work

"We do not aim to substitute women workers for men in any line of work," said Mrs. Richards. "Women should not do men's work when men are available for it. Only in cases where men are released for military duty and other work than their normal occupations should women be called upon to replace them, and then only when there is a shortage of labor. We will protect the women hired to replace men from exploitation by unscrupulous employers. We will have no dealings with employers who do not follow the principle of equal pay for equal work."

A building at 22 East Twenty-second street, New York City, has been rented by the United States Employment Service for its activities in the New York section and the entire first floor will be given over to the work of the women's division. Mrs. Richards will open these quarters next week and install a staff of workers.

There are now federal employment agencies in seven cities. Each of these agencies has a branch to serve women. Plans for the expansion of the service to meet new industrial needs call for the establishment of a woman's agency in every community to afford the jobless woman and the job seeking a woman to meet.

### No Man Shortage Yet.

"The actual work of our department," said Mrs. Richards, "will be done in these community bureaus. Since there is no crying need at this time for the woman to replace the man in industry in this country, her old job awaits her. We will encourage her to stick to her accustomed occupation until it is absolutely necessary, for the welfare of the nation, that she step into man's shoes and do his work because of a shortage of man labor."

### MAKE HONEY NEXT SEASON

To further the work of greater food production, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has sent Kenneth Hawkins, a bee specialist, into the Florida district to try to get the bee industry better established. He is working in co-operation with the University of Florida Extension Division and will be in the state for several weeks.

There are certain sections in the state where the bee industry could be conducted very profitably where it is neglected now. When sugar or syrup is scarce, honey can be used quite satisfactorily to supplement our supply of sweetening materials.

Farmers who are interested in beginning work with bees should arrange for a meeting through their county agent at an early date. It is likely that Mr. Hawkins will be able to address the meeting, to give first-hand information on the necessities of the bee industry, and aid farmers in getting the right start.

### POULTRY PARASITES

You keep the chicken house clean to keep the parasites off the chickens. You spray to kill germs—but what do you do to get the germs and parasites inside the chickens? Hens especially show it moulting time and during the winter. How can you expect them to lay? Free them of all internal parasites by feeding B. A. Thomas Poultry Powder occasionally. If it doesn't make your hens happy, we will return your money.—H. C. Hartley, St. Cloud. 19-1f

The Nation Beats That Saves Eats.

## A Man With a Temper

Wants Hardware With a Better Temper

If we sell it to you you are not bothered with soft metal or any of the many other annoyances common to poorly tempered and "cheap" hardware.

Suppose you just keep this FACT in mind until you are ready to buy.

**Hartley's Hardware Store**  
NEW YORK AVE. NEXT TO RIGGAN'S



# Osceola County Fair and POULTRY SHOW

## At Kissimmee, Fla., Feb. 19th to 23rd, Inclusive

FIVE FULL DAYS

Standard Half-Mile Oval Speedway---EXCITING RACES EVERY DAY---Splendid String of Fast Horses

### The County's Products Cleverly Arranged to Show Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Progress

Special Prizes For City and Rural Schools. - - - Sports and Athletics

# THE GREAT JOHNNY J. JONES CARNIVAL SHOWS

Larger and More Gorgeous Than Ever. Band Concerts Daily. Special Free Attractions

WE WANT YOU HERE BECAUSE **THIS IS YOUR FAIR** and Because **WE WANT YOU HERE** This is your Fair

EXHIBITS INVITED

## OSCEOLA COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION

S. L. LUPFER, President.

KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA.

A. E. THOMAS, Secretary.

### Mrs. J. D. Chunn Laid to Rest in Mt. Peace Cemetery Last Friday

The funeral of Mrs. Dr. J. D. Chunn who died Wednesday, January 25, at 7:15 p. m., occurred Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Baptist church, with interment at Mt. Peace cemetery, near this city. The services of the church were conducted by Rev. J. B. Westcott.

Mrs. Chunn was a faithful member of the Eastern Star and Rebekahs formed a line to the entrance of the church as the remains were escorted by the pall bearers from home on Massachusetts avenue to the church, and friends who mourned the great loss to the community in the death of Mrs. Chunn filled the church with a beautiful song service preceded and followed the religious rites as said by the ministers, the singing being furnished by a quartet composed of Mrs. J. K. Conn, Mr. C. A. Warner, Miss Jane Warner and Mr. Fowler. Many beautiful floral de-

signs were presented and banked the casket as it lay at the altar in the Baptist church.

The pall bearers were G. H. Clark, J. K. Conn, Ed. Eley, L. C. Riddle, Sam Branam and G. A. Bleech.

At the close of the church service the remains were taken to Mt. Peace cemetery, where the funeral ceremony of the Eastern Star was carried out as the remains were consigned to their last resting place.

Never in the history of St. Cloud has the community felt the awful hand of death or mourned more deeply the passing of one of her citizens than when they learned of the death of Mrs. Chunn, who just in the prime of womanhood has been called from our midst. She had endeared herself to a wide circle of friends throughout this section of Florida, and had been a tireless worker in church and fraternal circles. The heartfelt sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved husband in his great loss.

#### FLORIDA PRODUCTS

Summing up the latest government forecast of Florida crops the Fellsmere Tribune says:

Florida has produced more than 14 million bushels of corn this year, a gain of over two million bushels over last year. She shipped one and one-half million bushels of potatoes, three and one-third million pounds of tobacco, raised more than three million bushels of sweet potatoes, sixty-nine thousand tons of hay, forty-five thousand bales of cotton and seven hundred and fourteen thousand bushels of oats. To this is yet to be added the melons, peas, beans, cabbage and garden truck generally, the lumber industry, turpentine and rosin, phosphate, fish and

sponge, cattle, hogs and chicken industries, all of which have been a source of bringing vast wealth to the state this year. These are some of the things Florida is doing besides raising the finest citrus fruits in the world, holding tight to the grandest climate to be found on the planet and restoring to health the run-down and over-worked people of the colder climates who come here for their health's sake. Does that sound like Florida was standing still?

Florida farmers should plan to raise as many pigs as possible next year. Breed the sows early so as to have the pigs ready to feed on the first crops.

Spread Butter Thin—Help the Sammys Get Berlin.

## Business Getters

### LITTLE ADS THAT PAY BIG

Classified advertisements five cents per line (eight point type, count six words to the line). Payable in advance. No advertisements will be charged for less than 25 cents.

#### FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

**FOR SALE**—At your offer, lot 24, block 92 (corner), and lot 87 (5 acres), Section 33, T. 26, R. 31. Bid to Jacob Laux, San Antonio, Florida. 17c-w

**FOR SALE**—At your offer, lot 5, block 92 and lot 24-28-26-30. Make me net offer on my burned-over business block on Pennsylvania avenue. Dr. H. W. Sigworth, Anamosa, Iowa. 17c-w

**FOR SALE**—Lot 22 and half of 21, in Block 72; between 7th and 8th streets, on Massachusetts avenue. Price \$160. R. 2, Box 293-G, Tampa, Florida. 22-2tp

#### FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

**FOR SALE**—15 acres citrus and truck land close in. C. D. Blood, St. Cloud, Fla. 11tf

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—For northern land, one-quarter-section in Osceola county, Fla. Box 664, Dayton, Iowa. 18-tf

#### FOR SALE—HOUSES

**FOR SALE**—A six-room house; also acre-and-a-quarter near the lake. Price \$1,000. Fruit trees, bananas and good garden. Reason for selling husband's health failing. Address Mrs. A. M. Kendalliter, St. Cloud, Florida. 22-2tp

#### FOR SALE—HOUSES

**FOR SALE**—A bargain. A two-story residence located at 6th and Minnesota avenue, St. Cloud; three city lots in the plot; the house has four rooms and attic large enough to make three up-stairs rooms; well water; 9 fruit trees. Cash price, \$1,200. Apply "Bargain," Care the Tribune. 2tf

#### FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Light one-horse harness; also heavy harness and tugs, new saddle, bridle and blanket, at 615 S. Ohio avenue. 20-4tp

**COAL FOR SALE**—Three to five tons of nut coal. Apply to city clerk of St. Cloud. 21tf

#### FOR RENT

**STORE ROOM FOR RENT**—Two store rooms for rent on 10th street, facing the north. Block 163. Address Postoffice Box 286. 20tf

**FOR RENT**—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping corner of 11th and Illinois Ave. Apply to Miss Hasher. 20-tf

#### WANTED

**WANTED TO RENT**—Furnished cottage of three or four rooms; must be comfortably furnished. State location and rental in first letter if you want consideration. Address "Cottage," care of Tribune. 8-tf

**WANTED**—Hens to kill. P. O. Box 152. 20tf

**WANTED**—Girl for general house work at Lake View Hotel. 1f

**BOARDER WANTED**—One room and board with home-baking, 11-2 miles out, but drive in 3 or 4 times a week. Address C. M. W., Care Tribune. 22-2tp

#### SITUATION WANTED—MALE

**SITUATION WANTED**—For doing your garden work, clean up lots or flower yards. J. H. Mosley, Minnesota avenue and 15th street. 14-tf

#### FOUND

**FOUND**—A pair of women's rubber shoes on Twelfth St., near Wisconsin avenue. Owner please call for same at J. O. Vreeland's nursery. 23-1f

#### FOR EXCHANGE

**FOR EXCHANGE**—six-room house, four lots in Kissimmee, value \$1,000. Want improved 10 or 20 acre tract of land. Some special bargains in Kissimmee property and farms.—Neison Realty Co. Kissimmee, Fla. 23-1tp

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**FARMERS**—Send today for a free sample copy of the Florida Farmer and Stockman, published at Jacksonville. Tells about livestock raising, dairying, poultry, citrus fruit and trucking; twice a month at 50c per year; three years \$1. Only livestock and general farming paper in the state. Write today. 11f

**FOR SALE**—Six-room house with fire place, stable and stalls; 2 lots fenced, well, fruit trees and garden; centrally located; price right and time given on part of payment; also four 5-acre tracts, near Whittier road; all good land; small house; well of good water; house and large yard, fenced; one acre cleared up for plow; price right, partly on time. Write or inquire Box 361, or call at 11th and Ind. Ave., opposite school house. 23-3t

#### BAILEY'S AUTO SERVICE

From St. Cloud to Kissimmee:  
8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M.  
From Kissimmee to St. Cloud:  
10:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M.  
Marine's Drug Store, 51; Residence 88, St. Cloud Phones:  
Fare 50c each way; express 10c up. Telegraph us to meet any train.

#### PHILATHEA S. S. CLASS.

Last summer the Philathea Sunday School Class met at the homes of various members weekly to do Red Cross work. Most of the work done was the making of different pads and bandages. One whole bolt of cheese cloth was used in this work. A few hospital caps and helmets were also made and a half dozen night shirts. After this work was finished no more could be had on account of the Chapter being short of money.

After the fire in July the class made a few clothes and gave them to the fire sufferers. At Christmas time a large box was packed with cast-off clothing and a few toys and sent to the orphan's home in Jacksonville.

Just now the class is making scrap books to be placed in the hospitals at the front. These books are about seven by ten inches and are filled with clippings from books or magazines that might interest the wounded soldiers.

One member of the class has her husband and son both in France and her scrap books will be sent to them.

## CHANGE OF DATES

IN order to comply with the new government rules the dates for Picture Shows have been changed to

MONDAY • THURSDAY • SATURDAY

G. A. R. THEATER

ADMISSION: 13c, WAR TAX 2c---TOTAL, 15c

L. Z. NIGHSWONGER, Mgr.

**CANDY**—Fresh Shipment Just Received  
Boxes Just the Thing For Your Girl

Cigars—Tobaccos—Cold Drinks  
Magazines and Newspapers Every Day

**THE ALCOVE**  
NEW YORK AVENUE

# Red Cross Section--Edited By the Local Members

Devoted to the Interests of the St. Cloud Red Cross Organizations

The St. Cloud Tribune Is Owned At Home, Is Printed At Home, and Spends Its Money In St. Cloud

1918 JANUARY 1918						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

THE BEST TOWN, THE BEST PEOPLE AND THE BEST CLIMATE--- THAT'S ST. CLOUD



ST. CLOUD TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Jan. 24	32	68
Jan. 25	48	79
Jan. 26	49	82
Jan. 27	49	84
Jan. 28	49	84
Jan. 29	49	83
Jan. 30	50	84

VOLUME 9, No. 23.

SIXTEEN PAGES THIS WEEK.

ST. CLOUD, OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

FIVE CENTS THE COPY.

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Bebe, Mrs. S.

## Red Cross Notes

Furnished By the St. Cloud Red Cross Chapter.

The regular monthly meeting of the Red Cross Chapter will occur on Friday at 2 o'clock, at the Miles Parlors. There will be reports from the officers and committee chairmen, besides other business of importance.

Seven wash mits were made by a young man who has been unable to walk for five years and until recently has been almost deprived of the use of his right arm. This winter, under the influence of some enthusiastic Red Cross neighbors he has learned to knit and has completed seven nicely made articles. These mits, in reality, are wash cloths, provided with loops so the nurse or soldier boy can slip them over his bed post to be handy when wanted. Mr. Sam Montsdeoca has proved the fact that nothing is too hard to do for the comfort of our soldiers in the French hospitals. Some few people think they are working too hard and giving too much for the Red

Cross. The majority, when asked hard things, come up to the almost impossible!

Last summer (and it was a hot one) the Relief Corps women met weekly and cleaned the seeds out of the cotton for the forty comfort pillows that were sent not long ago to the Atlanta warehouse.

The comfort pillows are coming in. Twenty-one soft, clean pillows were brought to the Red Cross rooms last Friday, and many more are on the way. Every woman is asked to make one or bring the materials for the same to the rooms.

A dainty but durable infant's outfit of three articles of each kind was donated by Mrs. Towney.

Other knitted contributions were:  
Four pairs of socks.  
Four pairs of wristlets.  
One scarf.  
One helmet.  
One sweater.  
From the men:  
Seven wash-cloths with hangers.  
Two dollars from Mr. and Mrs. W. Terry.

When women work on crocheting or other fancy work in public places up north, they call it "pig knitting."

A number of ladies in Red Cross work, living in the southwest part of St. Cloud and Deep's Addition, are forming a circle, but are too shy to give names until they are fully organized and have proved worthy of public mention. They will come in on

the next Red Cross edition of the city paper.—A Member.

### My Rows Awry

With apologies to Nevin, the composer.)  
The hours I spend in sweater art  
Are as a string of pearls—I sigh  
To count them over, every one apart;  
My rows awry—my rows awry!

Each hour I purr—each purr take care  
To drop no stitch, lest I be strung;  
I count, you count, unto the end,  
And then a sieve is hung.

O memories, that bless and burn,  
Of raveling out at bitter loss;  
I drop a purr, yet strive at last to learn  
To knit across—sweet art,  
To knit across.

### First Patriotic Christmas

A woman's club at South Bend hired a professional story-teller to entertain the children at a Christmas party. The Christmas story of the birth of Christ was told, and the narrator began to quiz the children about the story.

"What did the three wise men see?" she asked.

"They saw the shepherds and the star in the east," said a little girl.

"Very good; and what did they hear?"

"They hear the angels singing," was the answer.

"What did the angels sing?" Nobody seemed to know. Finally a little boy's face brightened and he sprang

—SEE—

Theodore Deschner

THE GUNSMITH

for Repairing of Guns of any make

11th Street and Florida Avenue

to his feet and almost shouted: "They sang 'The Star Spangled Banner'!"

### Pershing's Reply

General Pershing cabled to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, this reply to the Christmas message sent by the women of America to the expeditionary forces:

"All ranks of the American expeditionary forces unite in heart-felt thanks to the women in America for their love and their prayers. The patriotism of our incomparable women, than whom there are no others more noble, shall be our constant inspiration until the great capital task which has been entrusted to us shall be accomplished. Accept our best wishes for the coming year and our firm confidence in our final success."

### 16,000,000 New Names

Sixteen new names were added to the membership rolls of the American Red Cross as the result of the Christmas membership drive, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the National War Council, announced in the New Year's greetings forwarded to workers whose efforts made the drive a big success.

"The wonderful achievement of enrolling one-fifth of the entire population of the United States as members of the American Red Cross," said the message, "is less a triumph than it is

a call to greater service. The Red Cross is not merely a humanitarian organization separate and distinct from others, but it is the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people. The American Red Cross is carrying a message of love and sympathy to the troops and civilian population of our allies in all parts of the world. It is seeking to shorten the war and it is seeking to lay a foundation for a more enduring peace when the war is over. As we stand on the threshold of a new year in this hour of the world's tragedy there can be but one thought in the minds of the 22,000,000 members of the American Red Cross and that is to serve and sacrifice as never before."

### AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASKED FOR REFUGEE GARMENTS

#### Four Hundred Thousand Garments Needed for French Refugees

The American Red Cross, which is starting plans to enter every school building in America, with the approval of school authorities, by means of the organization known as the Junior Red Cross, has asked the school children of America to furnish all of the refugee garments needed for French repatriates. Reports from France state that last November there were over eight hundred thousand homeless refugees in France alone, and that additional refugees were pouring into the districts recovered by the French army at the rate of fifteen hundred a day.

The Southern Division of the Red Cross has been asked to furnish fifteen thousand garments as its share of the four hundred thousand needed within three months time for this purpose. These garments will be made by the school children of the South who have been organized into school auxiliaries of the Red Cross. A large number of towns in this state are already busy organizing the school children of the community for this work, and Col. W. L. Peel, Division Manager

of the Southern Division, announces that the Bureau of Junior Membership is planning to offer the opportunity of helping in this work to every school building in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

### REPORT OF ST. LUKE'S RED CROSS UNIT

On June 7th, 1918, a number of ladies met in Guild Hall for the forming of a Red Cross auxiliary. After an interesting talk by Mrs. Weatherbee, Mrs. L. D. Frost was elected chairman, Miss E. S. Peet secretary and treasurer of the auxiliary, with fourteen other ladies as charter members.

Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Grace Calkins were appointed as Work Committee. Mrs. Guy Morgan, Mrs. G. Walters and Mrs. Stuart were appointed as the Ways and Means Committee.

A short time afterward Mrs. A. G. Durham, Mrs. Moshier and Mrs. Chas. Ryan were added to this committee. It was decided to hold meetings the second, third and fourth Fridays of each month, at the homes of members for the present. By June 22nd there had been prepared twelve boxes and these were placed in various places for receiving Red Cross contributions to help procure materials for carrying on the

(Continued on page 12)

—SEE—

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# "The Providence Journal Will Say This Morning"

AN APPRECIATION OF JOHN R. RATHOM, THE MAN WHO EXPOSED THE GERMAN PLOTS IN THIS COUNTRY, AND AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF MR. RATHOM'S OWN STORY, WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE WORLD'S WORK.

By FRENCH STROTHER, in World's Work.

John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, is the man who discovered and exposed the German plots in this country. He is the man who forced the recall of the precious Van Papen and the notorious Boy-Ed. He is the man who unearthed Dr. Heinrich Albert and his \$40,000,000 corruption fund and sent him back to Germany. He is the man who discovered and revealed the plot to restore Huerta to a German-made dictatorship in Mexico. He is the man who proved that the Lusitania warning was sent out by the German embassy on orders direct from Berlin. He is the man who exposed William Jennings Bryan's peace at any price interview with Dumba. He is the man who sent Consul General Boop, at San Francisco, to prison for two years for conspiracy. He is the man who warned the government that the Canadian Parliament Building at Ottawa was to be fired, three weeks before it was burned by German agents. In brief, he is the man who (without official authority) was for three years the eyes of the nation, guarding it against the treachery of the German government. He has been a patriot of the highest order in the face, first, of early unbelief and ridicule on the part of our own government; and then of slander and abuse on the part of the whole pro-German element in this country.

"The Providence Journal will say this morning," that phrase so familiar to every newspaper reader in the United States, has been the preface to the exposure of nearly every German plot that has been told to the American public since the world war began. To merely list all these exposures, giving only the barest outlines of names, dates and places involved, would require ten or twelve pages of type like this in the World's Work. To reprint all the thousands of original cablegrams, letters, checks, photographs and codes on which they are based would fill a five-foot shelf of books.

This mass of data, accumulated in three years of ceaseless search, is stored in triplicate in vaults in Providence, New York and Washington. Copies of every item of it have been supplied, as discovered, to the State Department in Washington or to some other branch of the government. It is literally the foundation stone upon which has been erected the whole structure of our present enormous secret service, and it is the cause of the awakening of the American people to the hideous menace of Germany's cold-blooded assaults upon our very existence as an independent nation.

How has it happened that a provincial newspaper (it is called "the Rhode Island Bible" in its own territory) has been the means of disclosing facts that usually are procured only by the secret agents of governments and kept guarded like precious jewels in the most sacred archives of their state departments? It has happened because:

1. John R. Rathom, editor of the journal, sensed from the first hour of the war that we were a world power with world-wide interests; that we were one of the objects of Germany's mad ambition to destroy democracy the world over; and that the catalysis in Europe was, no less for us in America than for Great Britain and France, the crucial test of all history.

2. Because Mr. Rathom, encouraged and financed by the owners of his conservative old New England paper, and working with the loyal aid of a dozen newspaper reporters, has beaten the German secret service at their own little game a hundred times since the war began.

3. Because he had the foresight to have taken down in writing and kept on file every wireless dispatch sent by the great Sayville and Tuckerton stations since the day war was declared in August, 1914, and the ingenuity to decipher masses of these dispatches in code, including thousands of damning messages from Von Bernstorff, Von Papen, Boy-Ed, Dumba, Von Nuber, and scores of nameless others, to the German and Austrian governments.

4. Because, in his efforts to serve his country, he succeeded in getting his own reporters into confidential positions in the twelve most important Teutonic headquarters in the United States, and received from them almost daily reports and original documents covering every phase of German plots and German propaganda. These men he placed in:

- The German embassy in Washington.
- The German Consulate-General in New York.
- The Austrian Consulate-General in New York.
- The German Consulate in Boston.
- The Austrian Consulate in Cleveland.
- The German Consulate in New Orleans.
- The German Consulate-General in Chicago.
- The Austrian Consulate-General in Chicago.
- The German Consulate-General in San Francisco.
- The Austrian Consulate-General in Philadelphia.
- The German Consulate in Denver.
- The German Consulate in St. Louis.

The German Consulate in Boston.  
The Austrian Consulate in Cleveland.

The German Consulate in New Orleans.

The German Consulate-General in Chicago.

The Austrian Consulate-General in Chicago.

The German Consulate-General in San Francisco.

The Austrian Consulate-General in Philadelphia.

The German Consulate in Denver.

The German Consulate in St. Louis.

That, in barest outline, is the story. Mr. Rathom himself is going to tell the details of it in a series of articles in the World's Work beginning next month. These articles will be a challenge to the most sober reflection of the American people, because they will reveal the profound need of a new birth of patriotism and of a new organization of the national life to meet a condition of world affairs and our relations to them which few, even of the most informed Americans, have even yet realized are absolutely vital. This nation not merely has been, but still is, in deadly peril from dangers from without and from within, and Mr. Rathom's purpose is, by a showing of the facts, to call the American people back to a militant national consciousness.

The purpose of this present article is to give some idea of the man who did these things. But it may be well to suggest the character and scope of his forthcoming articles by an attempt to tell briefly three of his experiences in combating German plots.

When the war began in 1914, most Americans regarded themselves as interested, but aloof, spectators of the most colossal drama ever staged in the world's history. That it might concern them in their own dearest honor and possession did not for one moment enter their minds. But Mr. Rathom knew otherwise. He had traveled pretty much the whole world—Europe, Africa, China, Australia, and the United States. He knew, of old, Germany's ambitions; particularly its designs upon the Monroe Doctrine, and its subtle and carefully organized propaganda to consolidate the Germans in the United States for the working out of the American end of its dreams of world dominion. Hence, the day war was declared, he began to probe the German activities in America, knowing well that soon they would be in full play to cause us much damage. In his search for German plots he placed men in the Teutonic offices listed above. Even now he can not publish how this was done, though he can, and will, tell the men's names that did this dangerous work. Of these, one secured employment as a secretary to Von Bernstorff in the Embassy in Washington.

### How Dr. Albert Was Discovered.

Enters now Dr. Heinrich Albert, fresh from Germany, with a letter of credit for \$4,000,000 in his pocket and the assurance of his government that he may have forty millions altogether—

to buy public opinion here, to purchase the votes of congressmen, to procure the murder of American citizens working in munitions plants, and to do other "friendly" acts toward our neutral government and its unsuspecting people. Dr. Albert landed in New York and registered at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. He wrote at once to Ambassador Bernstorff, announcing his arrival and asking for instructions. The Ambassador happened to be taking an outing in the Adirondacks when Dr. Albert's letter reached the Embassy. The letter was delivered on Saturday afternoon—and the mail clerks at the Embassy were habitually granted a vacation from Saturday noon until nine o'clock Monday morning. The Embassy secretaries, however, often stayed at their desk on Saturday afternoon; and so it happened that Mr. Rathom's man there got the letter, along with other, and without apparently disturbing the envelope, read the contents. Without a moment's hesitation he took the next train to New York and telegraphed Mr. Rathom. He was met in New York by another reporter from the Providence Journal. Next morning this other reporter, in Sunday top hat and frock coat, appeared at the Ritz-Carlton and asked for Dr. Albert. He was shown up to the Doctor's suite and there presented to Dr. Albert his own letter to Von Bernstorff, and said the Ambassador had sent him to discuss the situation with him. But first he must be assured that he was really addressing Dr. Albert, and not some possible untrustworthy underling. Dr. Albert produced credentials of his identity, and even called in members of his suite to prove that he was himself—forgetting, in the heat of his earnestness, to demand a similar guaranty from his caller. That would hardly have seemed necessary even if he had reflected, for there was his own letter, brought to him from Washington.

Having satisfied his visitor, Dr. Albert went at length into his mission—the precise purpose of it, the money he had in hand and in prospect—all the details. His caller congratulated him, bade him good-bye, and left; and immediately restored his letter to his brother reporter, who took the afternoon train back to Washington, resealed the letter, and replaced it in the Embassy mail that night.

On Monday one of the mail clerks at the Embassy opened the letter and laid it, as a matter of routine, on the Ambassador's desk. Bernstorff appeared on Tuesday, and as soon as he read it he telephoned Dr. Albert to come to Washington.

The two men met the following morning at the Embassy and embraced in the presence of the Journal reporter. And the first words Dr. Albert spoke were to praise his Excellency upon his choice of so "discreet and admirable an agent" as he had sent to him in New York. Then there was a scene. Bernstorff denied sending any messenger, and Albert reaffirmed it. The mail clerk was called in, and declared he had slit the envelope with his own hand. Albert repeated that he had had that very letter, physically, back in his hand, from the messenger, on Sunday. Results: Two badly perturbed agents of the Kaiser, and the ultimate exposure of Dr. Albert in the Providence Journal.

### How Von Papen Was Caught.

Another episode among Mr. Rathom's many adventures into the intricacies of German intrigue is known in the Journal office as "the case of the Two Hearts." He had caught the trail of Von Papen when this happened. Von

Papen, in the course of his duties here had accumulated a large mass of letters, receipts, reports of plots to blow up munitions plants and American ships, and other documents that would be as useful to the United States and England as to Berlin (We were still neutral and the Kaiser still addressed the President in "friendly" messages). As they often did, the Germans used the Austrian diplomatic channels to get this treacherous correspondence to Berlin. Hence Von Papen was packing his documents in a box in the office of the Austrian Consulate-General in New York for shipment on the Oscar II. The stenographer in the office had been on the job only a few months. Before that she had never done anything more exciting than to take dictation in the office of the Journal, though, of course, that was not mentioned when she applied for the place. She knew what was going into that box and had reported it, and she had instructions to mark the case so that it could be identified later. The day it was nailed up for shipment she ate her luncheon seated on the top of it. When she was in the midst of her meal, Von Papen came in. He asked if he might share her sandwiches. She consented. They sat on the box together. He grew sentimental. She did not discourage his poetical mood. At its height she took a red crayon pencil from her hair and in a dreamy way drew, on the packing box, the outline of two hearts entwined. The susceptible Von Papen, in the spirit of the moment, seized the pencil and with his own hand drew an arrow piercing them. And so it was that when the British secret service agents inspected the cargo of the Oscar II, when it touched Falmouth, they took particular pains to look for the box marked with two red hearts and an arrow—and found it. And ultimately the Providence Journal published such full and intimate details of the sentimental Von Papen's career in America that he was invited to leave the country.

### The Welland Canal Plot.

Episode Number three, and the last to be told here—Mr. Rathom, in his articles, will tell others more important—illustrates not only one of the many methods used to gather evidence, but also the cheering fact that some German-Americans are just Americans, and of the most loyal kind at that. Mr. Rathom discovered that the offices of a great German steamship company in New York were in reality a branch of the German government and a hotbed of German intrigue, and he determined to get access to their records. One of his reporters was little more than a boy, the son of German parents. They were good Americans, though, and the boy himself was an ardent patriot. Under instructions from Providence he went back from Providence to his birth-place at Lima, Ohio, and there he wrote a letter to the general manager of the steamship line in New York. He had a brother, so he wrote, who was a telegraph operator in Providence and acquainted with one of the telegraph operators on the Providence Journal. Through this channel he learned that the Providence Journal planned to install one of its men in the office of this German steamship company in the guise of a janitor so that he might, in the course of his duties, become familiar with the location of their secret files and take from them such of their contents as were of interest to the journal. About a month later a man did apply to the officers of the company in New York for a job as janitor. The Prussian officials were ready for

him. They had detailed the chief of their secret service to apply the third degree, and under the machine gun fire of his questions the applicant stammered, hesitated, trembled, and finally confessed. For two days thereafter the officers of the steamship company were jubilant and they wrote an elaborate report of the triumph over the hated Providence Journal to the Embassy in Washington, a copy of which is now in Mr. Rathom's possession.

Some weeks later came another letter from the young man with a German name at Lima, Ohio. He wrote rather plaintively that he had not heard from the steamship company and so felt, of course, that the information he had sent had been valueless. Nevertheless, so he wrote, he had done his best. He was coming onto New York to seek his fortune, and, while finding his way about, might he not have a clerical position that would support him for a few months. He was assured that he could have the job—by telegraph. "The young man from Lima" went through the files in the office at his leisure and supplied the Providence Journal with the material which fastened on the officers of the line and its secret service agents the guilt of the plot to blow up the Welland Canal gave to the Journal an immense mass of valuable information concerning the methods of securing fraudulent passports for German and Austrian reservists and also secured for his newspaper proofs of the criminal activities of Captain Hans Tauscher the agent of the Krupps in this country and the husband of Madame Galski.

### A Card Index of 7000 Traitors.

So much for some of the means by which the German government's treachery has been unearthed during the last three years. But let no one deceive himself with the vain hope that the job is done. Today in the offices of the Providence Journal is a card index of the names of seven thousand people hundreds of them American citizens dozens of them honored leaders in professional and public life who are known still to be working the Kaiser's will in every important city in the United States. These traitors are a great many of them unsuspected by neighbors and friends who respect and trust them. The government has been informed of their activities. The Journal is still following their movements and every day checkmates some of them. Thus privately the Journal is doing a great patriotic service. Publicly it is attempting to arouse the loyal citizens of the country to the common danger and to show them from its experience how to combat this most deadly and insidious peril. For example it publishes every day at the head of its editorial columns the following warning to Americans:

**Every German or Austrian in the United States unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy. Keep your eyes and ears open. Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice communicate at once with the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.**

**We are at war with the most merciless and inhuman nation in the world. Hundreds of thousands of its people in this country want to see America humiliated and beaten to her knees and they are doing, and will do, everything in their power to bring this about.**

**Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness in this direction may save the life of your son, or husband, or your brother.**

Its example has persuaded twenty

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Ready to serve you with high class clothes. Our method of pressing clothes is the Hoffman Sanitary Way.



Help the Red Cross to win the war. Spend your money at home. Why send your clothes out of town to be pressed when you can get it done at home? We charge no more for first-class work than is ordinarily asked for second class.

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ROTHROCK BLOCK  
St. Cloud - - - - Florida

or more papers, in all parts of the country, to print this notice—including some of the most important foreign language papers printed in Italian and other tongues.

This task of arousing patriotism is a fitting part of the tradition of this distinguished old New England paper. It was founded ninety years ago, and among its editors in the past have been some of the most distinguished men New England has produced. The late Dr. James B. Angell, the man who made the University of Michigan one of the great institutions of learning of the world was one of these. He was its editor during the Civil War. The late Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was another. The Journal, for three generations, has been owned chiefly by three families, and it has played a conspicuous part in the public life of New England, ranking with the Boston *Times*, the *Springfield Republican* and the *Hartford Courant* as bearers of a long tradition of forward-looking journalism tempered by the conservatism of a steady-going ownership and constituency. Some of Longfellow's poems were first published in the Journal, and among its contributors, besides many of provincial fame, have been men like the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Richard Aldrich, Julian Ralph, and others.

Now a word about Mr. Rathom himself—put briefly and modestly at the end of the article, as he would wish. He was born in Melbourne, Australia, of English parentage, and was educated there and at Harrow in England. At eighteen he began his newspaper career as a correspondent of the Australian papers, reporting the military operations in the Soudan long before the days of Kitchener and Omdurman. A few months of this was followed by a journey to New Guinea, where he joined the Dunbar expedition exploring that then little known and inhospitable island. His wandering next took him to Hong Kong, where he had been brought up as a child and where he had learned to speak Chinese—a language which is still fluent in his tongue. Two years in China were spent in trips through the interior and up the Yang Tse river to the head of navigation.

Then he journeyed across the Pacific to the United States and became a reporter on the Portland Oregonian during the days when the late Harvey W. Scott was in his prime. He was Pacific Coast representative of the New York Herald, and covered the Behring Sea controversy with Great Britain for that paper and on the same duty went to Alaska with the Schwatka expedition. Two years later he was special staff writer on the San Francisco Chronicle, and then he headed eastward. For ten years he was staff correspondent on the Chicago Herald and with Walter Wellman and William E. Curtis formed the group of star men sent out to do the big signed "feature" stories for which the Herald was famous. During these years he became a naturalized American citizen. Then came the Spanish war and Mr. Rathom was sent to the front. He landed with Shafter and the first troops and was in the first engagement, where he was wounded in the shoulder. Before he recovered from the wound he came down ill with yellow fever, and that attack was followed by typhoid.

Soon after the Spanish war came the war in South Africa, and again the Herald sent Mr. Rathom as its correspondent. He went into the war zone with some of the Australian troops, and in battle there was wounded twice within ten seconds, once in the leg and then in the hip. This caused him to miss seeing the capture of Cronje, but a few weeks later he was back on the

(Continued on page 11.)

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Letter From Red Cross Man Now In France

Evlans-les-Bains, France, December 29, 1917.

Dear Mother:—Since writing you last I have been transferred to Evlans-les-Bains, on the Swiss border, directly on Lake Geneva. Have just finished up for the day driving a truck, hauling coal in the morning, and baggage in the afternoon. There are nineteen of us here and the principal work is transporting refugees coming in through Switzerland. They arrive twice daily, morning and evening, and there are generally about fifteen hundred in each convoy. They are met at the station by a few buglers, who toot various calls, and the bunch all shout and sing the Marseillaise, weep, laugh, and all in all, it is a very touching scene. From the station the ones that are able, walk down to the big Casino, which is now turned into a station for these people; the others are taken in ambulances. Upon arrival every one is checked off and given a bath. After that the mayor makes a speech, everybody weeps a little more, then arrangements are made for supper and beds for all. In the morning they all leave, except the sick or feeble, who are put into hospitals. These latter were hotels before the war, and are certainly wonderful places.

Evlans, as you most likely know, is a very beautiful place, noted for its waters and healthful climate. It is undoubtedly a very wonderful place in the season, which happens to be summer, but I can assure you it is the coldest place I have ever been in or hope to be in.

It was my own wish to get out of Paris, so Frank W. and I made a request to be sent away, and this is the result. It was originally planned that we would drive down two Mercedes ambulances, but they not being ready, we came by train. This was a disap-

pointment, as we had looked forward to a fine trip. We left Paris Tuesday night, about 8, and after trying to sleep sitting up all night, we were talking about day-break when the train stopped at a junction where the cars for Italy and the south were switched off. The people got out and walked around, and as I looked out of the window I thought I saw Edgar W. go past. I ran out, and sure enough it was he. We talked only a minute, as my train was to start immediately, and of course it was not possible to get any news, but I did gain, however, that he is an officer in the Red Cross and was on his way to Italy. It was a great surprise to him when I ran up and spoke to him away off in this jumping-off place.

December 29, 1917.

Just a few lines to tell you everything goes well and to ask how all spent Christmas. We fellows were all invited to dinner at the American hospital here, but I missed it as I was carrying some sick people and got finished too late. Everyone said the meal was excellent and enjoyed by all.

The Red Cross gave us each a little bag with a package of tobacco, sewing kit, pair of shoe laces, tooth brush, a piece of soap and some candy; all in all it was a very handy little gift. Your packages have not arrived as yet, but there is still hope as so many came for the holidays that it will take some time to get them straightened out.

The little town of Evlans still remains, to my way of thinking, the coldest spot in God's universe. If the winter does not kill me I ought to be fairly healthy when it is over.

Have hopes of getting to Nice and Monte Carlo on my eight days permission, which is due on January 16th. I can get free railroad transportation.

Best wishes for a happy New Year to each and all.

Your loving son,

C.

OLD GLORY MUST FLOAT

O, say! Do you know that Old Glory must stay  
In the clean, open blue of our radiant empyrean?  
Have the kiss of the morn and the evening's red ray,  
As it floats in fond breezes, from mountain to ocean?  
While our hearts leap with fire, new glad vows to inspire,  
To uphold the rare flag, that all nations admire,  
Then, hurrah for its stars, for its red, white and blue,  
As we spring to salute it, with hearts warm and true.

This beauty ideal, of the star spangled flag,  
Calls for "liberty" true, or the "death" of the daring,  
As they spring to the thrall, against "partisan" brag,  
To preserve its fair face, in its beauty enchanting,  
And bear it above, near God's "banner of love,"  
Old Glory resplendent, in justice and judgment,  
Then, defend it we must, 'tis our glorious trust,  
So, save its proud honor, from trail in the dust.

For this flag is the SOUL of the fearless, brave legion,  
Which has grappled the despot in every Nation,  
'Twas enriched with the blood of pure Warren and Lincoln,  
And his lays, who "gave their full measure of devotion."  
Then, dare we grow pale, weakly falter or fall,  
As new tocsins shall give new heroes new hall?  
No, defend it we must, 'tis our glorious trust;

So, keep it "advanced" in the home of the just,  
So! Whenever the call from the "people's" firm voice,  
Shall reach the true trust of "Bench," "palace" or "plow-  
men."

Each brave heart will reply, "Here am I, 'tis my choice,  
The step let me catch, touch the elbows of freemen,"  
"Then, conquer we must, for our cause it is just  
And this be our motto, "In God is our Trust."  
And Old Glory shall float, and its beauty remain,  
While the world shouts back a mighty refrain.

—GEORGE B. FAIRHEAD.

Private Co. D, 117th N. Y. Vols; Past Chaplain, Dept. N. Y., G. A. R. New York Mills, N. Y.

February 12th to 22nd Junior Red Cross Week

Educational Heads of America and Leaders of Red Cross, Select Dates For Junior Red Cross Campaign.

Last week the American Red Cross headquarters in Washington, and the leaders of educational work in the United States, together with representatives from each of the thirteen divisions of the Red Cross, held a conference and decided upon the week February 12th-22nd as the time for the Junior Red Cross campaign, which time is very appropriate to carry on this greatest of patriotic movements, as it is from Lincoln's birthday to that of Washington.

This great movement will strive to enter every school building in America, and secure our future citizens as members, thus training their young minds to greater and better patriotic service. It has received the absolute endorsement of Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council; Dr. John H. Finlay, commissioner of education for the state of New York and chairman of the National Educational Association; Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of Education, and numbers of other educational leaders, as the one movement best fitted to enter the schools, to co-ordinate the various war-time activities which are striving to secure entrance to the schools at this time. In Massachusetts, it was stated that approximately eighty-two different war time activities were trying to secure permission to enter the schools of that state. The conference was attended by Col. Wm. Lawson Peel, manager of the Southern Division; Dr. Guy E. Snively, Wm. A. Ellis, Willis J. Milner, Jr., of the Southern Division office, and Prof. M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools for Georgia.

To give relatives of American soldiers details of casualties at the front, the American Red Cross has organized at national headquarters a bureau of communication, of which William R. Castle, Jr., formerly assistant dean of Harvard College and editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, is director. This bureau supplements in a personal and humanitarian way the reports of the statistical division of the war department which gives to relatives official notice when a soldier is reported killed, wounded or missing.

The anxiety which naturally results from the official report to relatives that a soldier has been "wounded" or is "missing" will as far as possible be dispelled by the Bureau which will ad-

vice in detail the nature and extent of the wound, and will gather evidence from comrades in arms and at the hospitals and rest camps regarding those reported "missing."

Any information of interest or consolation to relatives thus obtained will be transmitted to them through personal letters, while messages from the wounded will be conveyed through this same agency.

The information on which the bureau will base its reports is gathered through a central office in Paris, under the direction of E. Gerry Chadwick, of New York, aided by the Rev. Robert Davis, of Englewood, N. J., and thirty assistants stationed at the base hospitals and rest camps to which soldiers are generally returned following important engagements.

With the increase of the American forces and participation in the war, this number will have to be greatly increased. The information will for the most part be forwarded from the Paris office to this country by mail.

For the present the bureau is reporting on all cases that come to its attention. However, it is probable that with the increase of reports from the front, information will be sent only to relatives requesting it, except in cases of those imprisoned or reported "missing."

This is a Red Cross service in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Austria. In the London office of the British Red Cross, more than two hundred women are constantly employed in communicating with relatives of soldiers and their card index already covers more than three million cases reported on.

The bureau will receive through the International Red Cross office at Geneva, Switzerland, the list of American prisoners supplied officially by the German government. In cases of imprisonment, the bureau reports to relatives, after which the case is referred to the Red Cross Bureau of American Prisoners' Relief, of which Franklin Abbott is director.

The American Red Cross Committee in Bern sends each American prisoner every two weeks, three ten-pound packages of food. These subsistent stores are provided by the government and the American Red Cross. A sufficient quantity of supplies is now on the way to Switzerland to care for 10,000 American prisoners for a period of six months. This bureau is also the sole agency licensed by the War Trade Board to transmit money to American and allied prisoners in Germany.

"The Providence Journal Will Say"

(Continued from page 10)

job and spent in all eight months reporting the war.

Twelve years ago Mr. Rathom came east to Providence to become the managing editor of the Journal. After seven years of service in that capacity Mr. Rathom became editor and general manager of the paper. What he has made it, since the war began, is now international history. Not only has his work in exposing German plots been of invaluable aid to the United States government and to all the Allies but his powerful editorials upon international policies have been quoted the world over. In this country he has become a national figure, and his influence among men of light and leading has become one of the forces of our country's history.

Above all things, Mr. Rathom is an American citizen. The things he has been fighting for primarily are the safety of the United States and the things it stands for—its democracy, its freedom of opportunity, its boundless rewards to energy and enterprise. But his work has not been mere phrase-making. It has been practical work. He has seen more clearly than most men the terrible dangers that beset this country. These are two-fold. Germany's ceaseless, subtle, relentless campaign, waged in the dark for twenty-five years, to hamstring democracy in America and ultimately to dominate the Western Hemisphere; and secondly, the internal danger which besets the United States because of its lack of a national consciousness and of a unity of spirit and purpose. He has been successful in combating the first of these perils.

Mr. Rathom's Forthcoming Articles. The second is a task only just begun. America has not yet demonstrated that she is a nation and not, as a great foreign diplomat expressed it, "a bundle of sticks." Mr. Rathom's ambition is to do his part in making America a nation—in feeling and in understanding, and in action. Here

again he has no hope in the power of phrases. Here again is a practical question to be solved by practical means. Those means are the publication of facts. By letting the American people understand, in terms of men and dates and places, the methods and the all-pervasive influence of German thought upon this country—to show how it has infected even the text books in our public schools and the habits of mind of our professional leaders, how it has unerved the political effectiveness of our men in public life—this is the task he has set himself. It is a task in which the World's Work is proud to become another medium of expression for him. This magazine commends his forthcoming articles to its readers, not merely for their interest—though they have all the stirring appeal of drama and history combined—but for their patriotic lesson and for the sober picture they draw of the issue which is no less than the issue of life and death for the future of this country.

THE NORTHEAST UNIT

The Northeast Unit of the Red Cross Chapter of St. Cloud meets every Wednesday in the pleasant, commodious rooms of the Van Arsdale home, so kindly provided for our use. At present we are engaged in making pajamas and snipping the filling for comfort pillows.

With the women running sewing machines and one or two more to give directions about knitting garments together. A number are kept busy basting. A number of ladies who are here for the winter come out to lend a hand, and we appreciate their helpfulness. We have an order on the way including some ready-made garments, and we hope that finishing garments already began and making bandages will keep us busy until the order arrives. The work of preparing and of serving the Saturday night lunches to make the money to purchase the material has been of absorbing interest. We certainly are grateful to the public who have liberally patronized us.

SECRETARY OF UNIT.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes

and Made-to-Order Clothes

Styles Up-to-Date Prices Right

Sam. Brammar

PENNSYLVANIA AVE., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

M. E. RIGGAN GROCERIES

We can help you comply with the Food Administrator's orders.

11th ST. and PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

New St. Cloud Hotel

CITY'S LARGEST HOTEL

Up-to-Date Service Rates Reasonable

MRS. L. M. MOSHER, Mgr.

10th St. and N. Y. Ave.

Word has just reached the American Red Cross, through the State Department, of the arrival at Guatemala of the \$110,000 worth of relief supplies which the Red Cross purchased from government stores in the Canal Zone through its Chapter there.

This is in addition to the supplies shipped from New Orleans shortly after the disaster, consisting of about \$12,000 worth of flour, potatoes and crackers, as well as medical and building supplies. The American minister to Guatemala was also authorized to draw on the American Red Cross for \$5,000 immediately on receipt of incomplete reports of the disaster.

John J. O'Connor, experienced Red Cross relief worker, and Edward Stuart, sanitary engineer of Washington, were called from Mobile, Ala., for Guatemala, where they will assist in the relief work which is being conducted by the Red Cross.

These men were sent in response to a request from the American Red Cross relief committee there, of which the American minister there is the chair-

man, and Alfred Clark, chairman of the Guatemala Red Cross Chapter, is executive officer. In addition to an experienced relief administrator and sanitary engineer, the committee asked for a medical director and Dr. Alvin Struse, at present in Guatemala, as representative of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, has been appointed to the position, with the approval of the Foundation.

If you are not a member of some branch of the Red Cross, join now.

VISIT IDE'S GROCERY

Everything Good To Eat

NEW YORK AVENUE

F. R. SEYMOUR Jeweler



EXPERT WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

In Seminole Pharmacy 10th St. and Penn. Ave.

Hardware and Builders' Supplies

Stoves, Refrigerators Ice Chests & Kitchen Cabinets.

VISIT OUR STORE BEFORE YOU BUY

W. B. MAKINSON CO.

# W. FRANK KENNEY

PAINTS  
DRAWS  
CARVES

## ANYTHING YOU WANT

### Report of St. Luke's Red Cross Unit

(Continued from page 9.)  
work. Some of the boxes having been destroyed in the fire of July, we have not received any very large amounts. The box placed in the Seminole Pharmacy deserves special mention, as we were handed more than five dollars coming from that box.

On June 25th gave Mrs. Weatherbee \$22.90 to send to Washington headquarters, \$17.00 being for our thirty-four membership fees; \$5.90 for Red Cross pins and buttons, which were a long, long time getting here, but good when we did get them.

On June 25th we began meeting in Guild Hall, continuing to meet there with a good attendance at every meeting, until the opening of church services in October.

On July 6th Mrs. W. J. Madett was appointed treasurer. During the seven months, to January 1st, our earnings and cash donations amounted to nearly \$140.00, out of which we have paid for our material for work, also for the forty Christmas kits filled and sent to Atlanta for "the boys' Christmas." August 20th, a box packed by Mrs. Weatherbee, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Calkins, sent to Atlanta, contained the following articles:

- 3 Doz. Split pillows.
  - 1 1/2 Doz. Comfort pillows.
  - 3 Doz. Comfort pillow cases.
  - 6 Sheets.
  - 6 Pillow cases.
  - 12 Doz. Face cloths.
  - 7 Doz. Knitted surgical wipes.
  - 3 Doz. Eye bandages (knitted).
  - 1 Doz. Operating caps.
  - 2 Doz. Operating helmets.
  - 2 Doz. Tray cloths.
  - 2 Doz. Dust cloths.
  - 7 Doz. Medicine covers.
  - 6 Doz. New handkerchiefs.
  - 8 1/2 Doz. Substitute handkerchiefs.
  - 4 Rolls of Old Muslin.
- In November another box was sent to Atlanta containing a good number of tray covers, pin balls, medicine glass covers, handkerchiefs and napkins.
- 35 Pairs Knitted Wristlets.
  - 2 Pairs Knitted socks.
  - 48 Knitted face cloths.
  - 22 Comfort pillows, with
  - 34 Cases for them.

Funds not being very plentiful for the past few months, many ladies of this Chapter, as well as ladies of other Chapters, have very kindly been knitting for a Chapter in Bridgeport, Connecticut, so that Chapter has received:

- 25 Knitted sweaters.
  - 40 Pairs Wristlets, with one muffler.
- All this fine work, from St. Cloud, is being fully appreciated by the Bridgeport Chapter, and a vote of thanks has been extended to the knitters.

The very efficient work by the past-chairman of the Ways and Means committee, Mrs. Guy Morgan, is worthy of much praise, for by her efforts over \$250.00 have been raised for Red Cross work.

Church services being resumed in

## Administrator's Sale

To close up an estate an up-to-date

**CEMENT BLOCK BUNGALOW**  
Recently built, nicely furnished, five rooms, bath room, electric lights, central location, near G. A. R. Hall.

**A. E. DROUGHT**  
New York Ave. St. Cloud, Fla.

Guild Hall in October. Mr. Miles very kindly offered the use of his chapel to the ladies, which offer was gladly accepted for the work.

Mr. S. Brammar is another interested worker, whose assistance has been very helpful in many ways. In November the resignation of Mrs. L. D. Frost as chairman of St. Luke's unit was accepted with much regret by the members. Mrs. Mary Reynolds was elected to the office of chairman and is holding the office very efficiently. This unit now has 65 members and it hopes to do much active work very soon.

E. S. PEET,  
Secretary.

The Red Cross Briefs, a new publication gotten out at Atlanta, by the officers of the Southern Division of the American Red Cross, is full of information for all Red Cross workers in this part of the country. It reports that nearly every country, etc.

**Number of Chapters in Division**  
The Bureau of Development is glad to report that nearly every county in the five states of the Southern Division is served by a Chapter. Below is given the number of Chapters in each state:

Florida	65
Georgia	165
North Carolina	118
South Carolina	54
Tennessee	81

483

There are few recently organized Chapters who have not sent in their certificates. These are urged to do so immediately. A few of the number are auxiliaries at large which are gradually being absorbed in nearby Chapters or being converted into independent Chapters.

### Man Held for Trial; Slander is Alleged Against Red Cross.

Claus Gunderson, proprietor of a bowling alley at Milnor, N. D., has been arrested by United States Marshal S. J. Doyle and will be arraigned before a Federal commissioner at Wahpeton. Gunderson is charged with slandering the Red Cross by spreading malicious reports concerning the activities of the organization and of persons connected with it.

His prosecution is the first undertaken by government officials against those who, it is alleged, by circulating false reports concerning the Red Cross, are hampering the war work of that organization. Hundreds of rumors are being circulated every day, most of them assertions that Red Cross knitted garments are not being given to the soldiers, but are being sold to them and offered for sale on the open market.

Reports of every such rumor, together with the name of the man or woman retelling it as true, will be placed in the hands of Federal investigators by Red Cross workers hearing the story. Other prosecutions throughout the division are expected. Already Federal officials are checking more than a score of such rumors.—From Northern Division Bulletin, December 3.

## WE'RE NOT SLACKERS

The Priscilla Club, of the Methodist church has been doing its bit for Uncle Sam since last March. When the Red Cross was organized here the Priscilla Club was busy helping make T-bandages, abdominal bandages, doctors' helmets, knit wash cloths, etc. When the supplies were exhausted the girls got busy and packed two large boxes of clothing for mothers and orphans in Belgium. The boxes contained caps, cloaks, skirts, shoes for men, women and children. The Club pieced and tied a number of comforters. Some toys to gladden some poor child's heart were also in the box. Most of the contents were donated.

Then Uncle Sam called for a subscription for the Y. M. C. A., to which the Club gave ten dollars. Aside from this, at Christmas time, we sent a box of children's stockings and a check for ten dollars to the Children's Home at Jacksonville, and did some missionary work here at home.

Our club consists of about fifteen members and most of us have a brother, husband or other relative in the service.

Eat Fish—A Good War Dish.

## MARK HISTORIC SPOTS IN FLORIDA

(By W. A. McRae, Commissioner of Agriculture.)

Go where you may in Florida, there are historic and romantic spots. The flags of three foreign nations have waved over a state now poetically termed "The Land of Flowers." Here white men made the first permanent settlement in what is now the United States. On the first maps of the new world the name of Florida was given to all that was known of our continent north of Mexico. St. Augustine and Pensacola are the oldest cities in the United States, and abound in features of interest. General Andrew Jackson captured Pensacola from the British in 1814, and from the Spanish in 1818. In 1821 he became our first territorial governor. Later he became president of the United States.

New Smyrna has a record going back definitely to 1767, when Dr. Turnbull brought his colony of 1,500 Minorcans and Greeks there and engaged in the growing of indigo. The site of Fort Caroline—at the mouth of the St. Johns, where the French Huguenots in 1564 raised the first flag of a foreign power within the boundaries of the state—should be marked. The fate of these Huguenots was one of the first tragedies among the many in our early history. The city of St. Joseph, terminus of Florida's first railroad and once a flourishing seaport, where our first constitutional convention was held, is now scarcely more than a memory. Hernando DeSoto marched from Tampa Bay north across Florida, and westward to the Mississippi river, to his death.

A few scarred trees and mounds of earth mark the scene where Major Dade and his company of 138 men met their death in what is now Sumter county during the Seminole war, the longest and most costly warfare with the Indians of our history. The site of the many battle fields of that protracted and bloody strife are not known to the public. Palatka was the headquarters during this war, with officers notable in American military history.

It is possible to call off a long list of interesting historic events, but not to speak of the natural bridges, disappearing rivers, caverns, sink holes, mammoth springs—some of the largest in the world—etc., to be found here and there in the state, all being worthy of being marked and described, but for tourists who are constantly going about and more strangers would come if they knew of the interesting things to see.

The historical museum in old Fort Marion at St. Augustine, and the one of the state university at Gainesville, as well as the collections in the offices of the state geologist and the fish commissioner at Tallahassee, are places of real interest, not only to practical observers, but to casual visitors. At Tallahassee, too, can be seen the former home of Prince Charles Napoleon, Achille Murat, son of the King of Naples, and a nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte. His grave and that of his wife can be seen in the Episcopal cemetery of the Capital City. Near Tallahassee, too, was the seat of government of a Marylander who proclaimed himself "King of Florida," and fought Indians and Spaniards to maintain authority. Near Tallahassee also is a township of land granted by congress to General Lafayette, our French friend and benefactor, during the revolution. Tallahassee is the only capital city of the South not occupied by federal troops during the war between the states. The chief battle of that war was at Olus-

tee, west of Jacksonville, close to the westward boundary of what is now Baker county. The site is marked by a monument in view from trains on the north side of the Seaboard railway. There were many minor engagements in this state during the war of 1861-65.

For many years Florida has proved a very important collecting ground for human relics. No state has preserved more definite records of its early human inhabitants. Both sand and shell mounds are common along the coast, and sand mounds occur at many localities on the mounds of the principal streams farther inland. Some of the sand mounds appear to have been used for dwelling places, while others are as burial grounds. Several accounts have been published in northern scientific societies describing the skeletons, implements and pottery obtained by excavating in these mounds; and a partial list of the papers may be found in the biography accompanying Moore's paper in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, Volume VIII, 1898. Apparently all the mounds are built of sand or shells of living species of mollusks. Cushing's Age of the Shell Men is a readable volume devoted to the life of the early inhabitants of Florida, and of value to persons interested in archeology.

There are mounds and evidences of cultivated fields in Florida which show that the early inhabitants had some idea of engineering and agriculture, and there are relics of several large works which were apparently canals. Perhaps the most noteworthy antiquities consist of the enormous shell mounds that exist at various points along the coasts. Some of these are of magnitude and evidently the accumulations of oyster shells thrown up in vast quantities by the Indians, who made shellfish a principal article of diet. Pottery and human remains have been found in some of the mounds.

By some very important discoveries made a couple of years ago, an announcement of which is made by Dr. E. H. Sellards, state geologist, in the American Journal of Science for July, 1915, it is shown that Florida has been the home of man through a much longer geological period than has heretofore been suspected. These discoveries include finds of human bones and implements which are much older than any such relics previously known in America. The human relics were found at Vero, in St. Lucie county, and came to light as a result of the construction of a drainage canal made by the Indian River Farms Company. The fossils were found in the banks of the canal and belong, according to the state geologist, to the geologic period known as the Pleistocene.

Not only were human bones found at Vero, but in addition there is preserved the remains of many of the animals that were living at that time, which were very different from the animals now living in the United States. Among the strange beasts then living in Florida were elephants, mastadons, three different kinds of horses, extinct bison, camels, peacocks, tapirs, very large sloths, wolves and saber-tooth tigers. With the exception of horses, which have been re-introduced into America from Europe, and bison, which are native to North America, the nearest relatives of these species are now found in Central or South America, in Asia or in Africa. It is the fortunate preservation of the fossilized bones of these animals that enabled the state geologist to determine the age of the formation which contains the human relics.

AT  
**Real Estate** BARGAIN  
PRICES

SEE  
**LEON LAMB**  
NOTARY PUBLIC

The time interval since these animals were living in America is believed by geologists to be no less than from 10,000 to 25,000 years. This find by Dr. Sellards has attracted wide-spread interest among scientific men, and many experts have visited Vero.

The coral reefs and tropical vegetation in the south part of the state, and the spots and oyster fisheries of the West Coast, provide entertainment and instruction for visitors. Indeed a long list are constantly adding area to Florida, and accordingly ours is the only state in the Union that is growing larger by new land being made in the sea. A railroad along these reefs runs to Key West, the most southern city in the United States, from whence there is a car ferry to Havana, Cuba.

In Northern states points of interest are preserved, marked and advertised with profit to each locality. It will pay Florida to do the same. When our expansive road system is completed visitors will come in increasing numbers, and the way to points of interest should be made plain. This work could be carried on in connection with the extensions of our good roads.

### DAVEY AND JACOB AND JOHN

**Davey**  
"Down to my ancient haven  
The gallant ships they come;  
Broken and bent, with their spirits spent,  
Shattered and torn and dumb,  
And I curse the prowling, steel-sheathed sharks  
That gloat on murdered bones,  
For the sea was clean of submarine  
When I was Davey Jones!"

**Jacob**  
"When I sailed forth in my sloop-o'-war  
To face the task assigned,  
An honest foe gave blow for blow,  
Which I returned in kind.  
The great green sea had a chivalry  
Which the slinking Hun disowns;  
It was gun for gun, and the best man  
won,  
When I was Jacob Jones!"

**John**  
"Times may change, but the change-  
less sea  
Knows only the old, old way.  
A stab in the dark may reach its mark;  
It never can win the day!  
The proudly free will rule the sea  
Till the Hun his shame atones;  
For the lads in blue are as staunchly  
true  
As when I was John Paul Jones."

Said John Paul Jones to Jacob Jones  
On Glory's star-strewn height:  
"Lift up your eyes—the flag still flies!  
They've only begun to fight!"  
—STANLEY J. QUINN.

### SOUP—A WAR-TIME ECONOMY

That soup is one of the important items of war-time economy is evidenced by Herbert Hoover's message in Good Housekeeping for January, which precedes a very practical article on the subject. Mr. Hoover suggests this as a refutation of the old belief that a prosperous American household wastes what would feed a French family. To quote from the article:

"Can any one go away from the table hungry after a thick chowder, or barley broth, or combination of vegetables and meat, fish and other stock rich in nourishment?"

Soup has anesthetic values as well as a caloric value. Suppose there is a platter of corned or a in mole beef for the main meal of the day. Slice it thin, arrange carefully, grate with parsley, and preface it with a chowder that is hot, rich and satisfying. Your masculines will remember that meal as an extra good one.

Perhaps your Sunday roast beef looks a bit scant as you surfeit it as material for Monday night's dinner.

CALL  
**Morgan & Ladd**

FOR  
**PURE MILK  
and CREAM**

PHONE  
**Jake Stevenson**  
the  
**DRAYMAN**  
Heavy Hauling  
Baggage Service

And some one with a 'standing invitation' telephones you that he will drop in for a bite. A substantial soup comes to the rescue."

### LOOKING AHEAD

It would be difficult to prove to the average man that, instead of being the hard-working man he is fond of supposing that he is, in reality he does not work a single day in the entire year. Yet how such a fact is apparently demonstrable by figures is indicated by The Watchman Examiner. Work it out for yourself:

Each year has	365 days	
You sleep 8 hours each day,	which equals	122 days
This leaves	243 days	
You rest 8 hours each day,	which equals	122 days
This leaves	121 days	
There are 52 Sundays that	you do not work	52 days
This leaves	69 days	
You have one-half day off each	Saturday	26 days
This leaves	43 days	
You have 1 1/2 hours each	day for lunch	28 days
This leaves	15 days	
You get 2 weeks vacation each	year	14 days
This leaves	1 day	
And this being Labor Day, you	close on that day	1 day
		0 day

Save Navy Beans—Twill Sink Submarines.

## Ready-to-Wear Hats

Ladies' Furnishing Goods,  
Notions, Etc.

**MRS. HATCHER**  
New York Ave.



# IT WAS SAID THE OTHER DAY THAT

"Shoes Were More Reasonable In Price and Quality  
Better In This Store Than Anywhere Else."

Men's \$3.50 to \$5.00; Women's \$4.00 to \$6.00.

## ZIMMERMAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Shampoo and Scalp Treatment  
Facial and Body Treatment

Mrs. Grace Cooper  
Practical Masseuse

Cement Block, Next to G. A. R. Hall  
PHONE 21

MODERN METHODS EMPLOYED

### Beginning of the Red Cross in St. Cloud

During April, 1917, at a called meeting for the purpose of organizing a Red Cross Chapter, a number of loyal W. R. C. women and others met in the G. A. R. Hall. Mrs. Marion Weatherlee took up the correspondence with headquarters at Washington and after 30 or 40 members had been secured we were organized into an auxiliary at large, Mrs. Weatherlee being elected chairman, Mrs. Anna Andshaug as vice chairman, Mrs. A. A. Martia as treasurer and Miss Reynolds as secretary. The membership was then increased to 60. By this time the St. Luke's Episcopal Guild were organizing and very soon were strong in number, so that by the middle of June they too made a fine class, which has steadily grown in numbers and efficiency. Great praise is due to the efforts made by the Ways and Means committee of this unit.

The churches had their units all busily working in conjunction with the auxiliary-at-large, the Eastern Stars, Mrs. Zimmerman's class, the Priscillas, the Golden Rule Girls, the Army & Navy Union, and many others, working splendidly together.

We had a splendid work committee and split up our membership into parties, with an efficient chairman to each party of ten.

Surgical dressings and hospital comforts were the principal work, and although we were handicapped for a suitable hall, after the work was systematized it was surprising how beautifully it was done. Cannot mention every name but Mrs. Martha George, Mrs. French, Mrs. Depew, Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Mary Reynolds did excellent work and made the chairman's work very pleasant.

To August we succeeded in sending to Atlanta 480 pounds of surgical supplies—gauze pads, rolls, bandages, slings—everything made according to standard.

Pillows with the names of members of the W. R. C., G. A. R., W. C. T. U., & Y. W. C. A., and the State Associations. Some of these pillows followed later and were sent straight to France. We owe many thanks to our valiant knitters, who made wipes and wash cloths by the hundreds. Money was hard to come unless something was done to create a fund for supplies, and surely St. Cloud has done well. St. Luke's Unit, with Mrs. Guy Morgan as chairman, organized the weekly parties at the St. Cloud hotel. Mrs. Mosher kindly allowed the use of the rooms, etc., and assisted in every way to promote and encourage the work of the Red Cross workers.

We have gone through severe trials. A great fire burned the principal business block just as we were emerging from this disaster and our funds increasing and material for which we had been waiting for months on the way, the bank failed. But we are not downhearted. The Red Cross must go on. In December the auxiliary of St. Cloud became a Chapter. It has an efficient committee, and it should do good work, because it has had months of great experience. It has had its ups and downs, but is not discouraged. There has been no waste, for we have had splendid cutters, and the work has been judiciously given out and inspected, and has come in with very little to alter at any time.

BY A MEMBER.

#### THE RED CROSS SEWING ROOMS

The Red Cross flag is floating at the side door of the old bank building this week. That means that three light and clean rooms in the second story of the building have been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Chapter of St.

### ED. GEORGE

9th St. bet. Massachusetts and Kentucky Aves.

—DOES ALL KINDS OF—

BLACKSMITHING & REPAIRING  
OF BUGGIES AND WAGONS

Does the Work Right  
His Charges are Right

# LAKE VIEW HOTEL

## OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Two Blocks West of Depot.

All Outside Rooms and Newly Decorated

### W. T. ANGEL, Proprietor

### How Red-Blooded Americans Between Ages of Thirty and Fifty Can Do a Lot in Winning War Suggested by George Ade

Advice to Americans between the ages of 30 and 50 on "How to Help Win the War" is suggested thus by George Ade:

While the war is on, the active work in support of the boys at the front will be shouldered cheerfully by men and women a little too old for acrobatic service but not yet frost-bitten at the temples.

They will supply part of the money and most of the "pep" needed to supply and encourage a huge army in the field.

It is for them to realize that we have passed the period of doubting and of question answering.

"Hustling Supplanting Conversation." We have come to the days when hustling must supplant conversation.

It was all right six months ago to spare an hour a day in trying to convince some one with a vacant eye and a dazed mind that we were really justified in accepting the insolent challenge thrown at us by Germany.

You are to be forgiven if, even four months ago, you spent valuable time

trying to convince a sluggish minority that—

First. Government bonds are a safe investment.

Second. Pro-German propaganda are to be hit in the head.

Third. The allies are to be trusted.

Fourth. The Red Cross is above suspicion and does not obtain either money or knitted goods under false pretenses.

Fifth. All taxes which have been levied are justified by extraordinary and unprecedented conditions.

Sixth. This is not a rich man's war; it was not precipitated by any Wall Street influence; it is not concerned over private investments; it is not a grand benefit to munitions makers.

Seventh. Fair promises have no value when they are made by a criminal who finds himself backed into a corner.

Eighth. The men in our training camps and aboard transports and stationed "somewhere in France," are being safeguarded as American soldiers never before were looked after, as regards wholesome food, proper sanitation, prevention of disease, and moral guidance.

Why enumerate further?

You'll Find 'Em Everywhere.

Abe Martin met a feller down in Brown county that never heard of Tony Pastor, and we have a taxpayer in our township who thinks the world is flat, and you can find cabaret performers in New York City who don't believe there is such a place as Iowa, and clairvoyants still find customers, and you can name people who will consult a patent medicine "ad" in preference to a doctor, and old Jethro Tifford, over in Shelby Township, carries a dried-up potato to keep off the rheumatism.

In every community you will find a contrary-minded sediment of the human race—people who keep themselves somewhat in evidence by noisily denying facts which are self-evident to all of their neighbors who happen to be in the full enjoyment of sanity.

They are somewhat like frogs, i. e., make an awful noise in proportion to their number.

Mostly Atmosphere Disturbers.

Now, if you will take the trouble to check up in your immediate neighborhood the people who, from the beginning of the war, have been full of doubts and question and false alarms, you will find that they are few in number and of precious little importance, except as atmosphere disturbers.

Also, did it ever occur to you:

"That the man who had bought most liberally of government bonds never questioned the safety of his security?"

That the woman who was knitting the most socks and sweaters never believed the silly stories about the Red Cross being a crooked organization.

That the soldier boy about to board a transport and join his comrades in France and Great Britain never was known to doubt the sincerity of the men with whom he was soon to join shoulders.

No, indeed.

At the walls and mougivings and fish stories are put into circulation by a few pique outsiders who were just built to be obstructionists and somehow can't help it.

Belong With the "Tories."

They are in a class with the Tories who feasted the aristocratic British officers while Washington's army starved at Valley Forge.

They are a hold-over of the Vallandigham clan that reviled Lincoln and gave an underhanded copperhead support to the cause of slavery, even after it was doomed.

CALL FOR Mrs. Harris

### Groceries

JERSEY AVENUE AND 11th STREET

Cloud, and as soon as adequate furniture can be collected, the ladies of this town will be sewing there and making bandages every day.

So many women want to work that they will take turns at it, one unit taking charge one day and another group on another day, and so on.

St. Luke's Unit has spoken for Friday afternoons, and the Eastern Star ladies will take two all-day Tuesday meetings a month. The Priscilla girls want one afternoon a week and there are probably other groups of ladies who will take a half-day.

The plan is to have it so arranged that whenever a woman has an hour or two at her disposal she can come up to the sewing rooms and work.

When we see and hear how the women all over America are working—how there are no entertainments or social affairs not connected with Red Cross work—how fancy work has given way to piecing quilts and making hospital and refugee garments together for the needy babies, and knitting socks and sweaters for the soldiers—the women of St. Cloud are more than anxious to make their time count.

Eighty-five yards of material for hospital undershirts arrived Thursday and fifteen garments were sent out the same day.

More ladies appeared to work Tuesday than could be seated, but by the next meeting more chairs will be supplied and the efficient work committee will have garments ready to sew.

The way the women who have been wanting to sew snugged up those fifteen cut-out undershirts proved that the cutting committee will keep busy for a few days at least.

There will be work ready and the rooms will be open on Monday, February 5, at 2 o'clock.

#### A RED CROSS EDITORIAL

What is the war and Red Cross work doing for American womanhood?

My own thought along this line has been emphasized since reading an article from the pen of Margaret Stattery, that wonderful woman who is doing so much for the young people of the 'teen age. She says, in substance, something like this: "A new American womanhood has come—our girls of 'censure, our young married women of wealth and privilege also are taking, hard-worked, industrious girls reveal this new spirit, deep, genuine and really desiring to serve in some way. They have given much—brothers, husbands, or friends."

"Countless thoughtless, self-centered girls are learning at a terrible cost what suffering is. One woman, known as a shallow, ambitious, self-seeking individual, has given her three sons, one to the navy and two to the army. With trembling lips, she said: 'Other things do not matter now. My boys are in the ranks, and so is my mother controlling herself.' She added: 'I believe this terrible struggle is already teaching us women to work together at any task that will help the right to win.'"

The spirit of self-forgetfulness—this complete ignoring of demands of self; this eager passion to be of help, which manifests itself in every part of our country; this heroic endurance of loneliness, disappointed hopes, anxiety and sorrow, reveal the fact that the American woman of the past ten or twenty years, has gone and in her stead are girls and women able to give to the uttermost; able to demonstrate the spirit of a world of which dreamers write, and in which we shall at last live "all for each, and each for all."

MRS. J. E. RILEY.

#### LETTER FROM A SOLDIER

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 12, 1918.—Dear Mother and Father—Hello, and how are you? Hope this finds you both enjoying good health. I am well at present, and the

children also. I hear from little Deldee nearly every day by way of my best girl.

Well, mother, I got your letter and pictures all O. K., and was more than pleased to hear from you. How good it does seem to get long letters from friends, and especially from my dear mother, who has always been so kind and good to me. Well, mother, it sure is some cold here. It is 28 below today, and the wind and snow is blowing so you can't see anything. Haven't been out today. There was one man frozen to death while on guard, and lots of the men have frozen hands and feet. It is terrible. But just think, mother, of the poor little children who are starving and freezing this weather! But thank goodness that my darling little ones are warm and do not have to go hungry, at least not yet. Mother, I have had the papers all fixed so that you hold my insurance policy and you draw the children's money and you will send the children's money to the girls until you get the children.

No mother, there is no way out of it but to go and help whip those Germans, but Mother, it is no worse for me to go and serve my country than it is for any other mother's son to go, for I am no better than any other fellow that is just as good as I am, but God knows, I hope the time will soon come when I can be with you and my dear little ones again.

Mother, it sure is hard to be parted from them, but you and that dear, good girl of mine, and the dear, 20-M, long letters you write help to brighten the rough, dark path, so I shall live in the hope, and pray for the best. Tell Father hello. Tell him I will send him a picture of our little camp as soon as I can, and for him to write again. I Those pictures were very nice, looks so sweet. God bless his little heart. Mother, it makes me very lonesome some times to think of my little ones, but can not help it. I get so lonesome to see some familiar face, even a neighbor's dog would look good to some of us.

Well, I guess I can't think of anything more to write about this time, only Jennie said she would keep little Virgil until you come in the spring and Gerlie will keep Deldee. Well Mother, will say good-bye for this time and look for another long letter soon.

With love and many kisses I am, your true and loving son,

DELBERT HANEY.

Co. E, 310 Am. Train, 85th Div. Barracks 1,132, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

#### VISIT

Roy Taylor

BARBER SHOP

Conn Building

M. W. LAWTON

GROCERIES

Cash and Carry. Prices right

MAKINSON BUILDING

CALL AT

# WARD'S MARKET

—FOR—

## Fresh Meats

lem, that city of Christian Faith, after an interim of almost seven hundred years.

Nobody can say what the future of Palestine is to be. Never governed in the interests of its own people, it has shown for centuries marked and constant degeneration. But for years the Jews have been confident of their ability to restore it to the old-time grandeur. The Jews believe that with the establishment of a just and stable government and with the help of the world in the building of roads, railroads and harbors, they can once more make that great territory blossom as the rose.

The Jews have been scattered over the face of the earth broadcast and yet have kept their identity as a race. They are a people without a home. What more appropriate than that they should be restored to the lands of their fathers? Many of them, of course, would refuse to return, clinging to the countries of their adoption, but probably every one will feel a distinct thrill of national and racial pride if the ancient land of Palestine can be restored to them as a permanent abiding place.—St. Augustine Record.

#### HEROES' HOPES

The world is at war.

War is hell.

But the world isn't.

It is growing better in spite of novels, newspaper stories, and movie devil-heroes.

The world of tomorrow will be happier, more wholesome, and more sincere.

Extravagances, froth, and frivolities are being shot away.

Manliness is mightier today than maudlinness. Honesty is more profitable than crookedness. Don't you be coward enough to listen to the story that insinuates otherwise.

Business is cleaner. The home is healthier. The church is more helpful. Everything useless is stripped. Everything that God can use is received at its face value among mankind.

Standards, ideals, and world-hopes are plainer than ever.

Heroism is the great purifier.

Sandy gives his life stoically for his brother's hearth. Guillaume gives his life for the fleur-de-lis of France. The gay white youth renounces his wine and song to follow the humble trail of ambulance mercy.

Through the smoke and the death-gas, over the bullet-dented helmets, over the blood-beset flags rises the figure of the Christ of Flanders; over the altar of trenches, in front of the deep pealing grim gun organs, rises a pulpit from which a hero's sermon is chanted, and the song of the Speaker and the words of the chant are those of a new sermon on a new mountain.

Blessed are those who believe in Faith!—E. S. Brandt in The Epworth Herald.

Save Bacon Until Berlin is Taken.

FOUND—A pair of women's rubber shoes on Twelfth St., near Wisconsin avenue. Owner please call for same at J. O. Vreeland's nursery. 25-It

#### VISIT

# The Alcove

Candies Post Cards  
Newspapers  
Cigars or Tobacco

NEW YORK AVE.

#### FOR

## CITRUS TREES

#### VISIT

# Montsdoca's Nursery

# FOR SALE

## "OLD TRUSTY" INCUBATOR

150 egg capacity, in good condition. Will sell at a bargain. See E. C. BASS, New York Avenue or write Box 694, St. Cloud, Fla.

Raise chickens this Spring—hatched in an Old Trusty Incubator. This machine is in good condition, holds 150 eggs and can be bought at a bargain of E. C. BASS, New York Avenue.

### BOY SCOUTS TO BE OFFICIAL MESSENGERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

President Wilson has sent the following letter to Mr. Collin H. Livingstone, president National Council, Boy Scouts of America: "My Dear Mr. Livingstone:—I desire to entrust the Boy Scouts of America with a new and important commission, to make them the government dispatch bearers in carrying to the homes of their community the pamphlets on the war, prepared by the Committee on Public Information. The excellent services performed by the Boy Scouts in the past encourages me to believe that this new task will be cheerfully and faithfully discharged. Yours sincerely, WOODROW WILSON."

The Boy Scouts of America, numbering nearly 300,000, have responded to the request of the President with hearty unanimity and will undertake, as their first dispatch-bearing service, a distribution of the copies of the President's address on Flag Day, published by the Committee on Public Information in pamphlet form on September 15, 1917, and regarded as the most comprehensive statement that has been issued by the government in regard to the fundamental issues of the war.

It is the desire of the administration that this pamphlet have careful "struck" by the people of the country and the Boy Scouts, acting as dispatch-bearers directly under the command of the President, will place the document in the hands of five million citizens of every city, town and hamlet of the country with specific instructions that its contents be carefully considered and that the reader make it his personal responsibility to see that at least one other citizen of the community also reads the copy. By these means a minimum of ten millions of thoughtful citizens will have had this important message impressed upon their minds or will have been refreshed in memory as to the principles of the war as expressed by the President on September 15.

The pamphlets will be sent through the mails to the individual Scouts, and in each package will be a manual for the guidance of these young government messengers. Acting under the local instructions of the Scout masters the dispatch bearers will deliver such printed matter as may be issued from time to time by the Committee on Public Information to citizens, carefully avoiding duplication. They will accept signed receipts from the persons visited and also their personal assurance that they will comply with the requests made, particularly to aid distribution by passing the documents to others.

Each Boy Scout is provided with an identification card, bearing his name, troop number, city and state, and declaring his appointment as an aid to the committee on Public Information to serve as dispatch bearer for the government during the period covered by his registration, under the direction of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America. President Wilson's letter requesting the service is reproduced in facsimile on the reverse side of the identification card.

Each Scout dispatch bearer will have access to franked postal cards, returned to the Committee on Public Information by means of which any citizen may order mailed to him any of the various war pamphlets which the Committee on Public Information has published during the war.

Of course the rumor of Korensky's marriage to a grand opera singer proved false. No sane man with a war on his hands would take on an artistic temperament, too.—Puck.

# AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 85 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage. As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries. England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government it was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 35,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been increased by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred l. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year. With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, l. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer, and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba.

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade.

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

# CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 5,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

### MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and bluing famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life casually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation.

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they dissipate public trust, the great essential in the work of food control.

"It lies with every individual to forbear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to co-operate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

### THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country.

# MARINE'S PHARMACY

NYAL QUALITY STORE

Eastman Kodaks  
Edison Amberols  
Nunnally Candies

SATISFACTION Via SERVICE

Open in New Building

# G. A. BLEECH

STAPLE FANCY Groceries

## INVEST YOUR MONEY

in Staple Merchandise and Queen Quality. W. L. Douglas and Florsheim Shoes, and help the Red Cross win the war.

H. C. STANFORD CO.

JOSH FERGUSON, Mgr.

# THE CLYDE

Carries a Full Line of Cigars and Tobaccos, Newspapers and Magazines, Ice Cream and Fountain Drinks, Buttermilk Received Daily Agency for the Orlando Steam Laundry

# THE CLYDE

W. T. ANGEL, Mgr.

## WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO IN FLORIDA'S EVERGLADES

Reclamation of the swamp lands of Southern Florida, the district lying to the south of DeSoto county and Lake Okechobee, especially that dark and dismal area to the southeast, sometimes touching and sometimes receding from the Atlantic, and extending to the Gulf of Mexico, has for years been the dream of scores of adventurers, real estate promoters, and philanthropists. The district has tempted all of these because of its natural possibilities. No doubt some of those persons who have taken up lands in that section, subdivided it, and offered it for sale, like some of those who have organized companies for the development of the Everglades, have been moved only by the most selfish motives. Others have, no doubt, been prompted by dishonesty. Both of these classes of exploiters have done the Everglades and all of Southern Florida harm that is beyond computation. Still, it is only just to say, that many schemes for colonization have failed for lack of sufficient financial backing, or because the attempts at settlement have been premature.

Florida, north and south, orange grove and pineapple patch, hammock land and cypress swamp, have captivated rich and poor alike, and held bound for years scores of people who came only for a visit of weeks or of months. There is a subtle charm about it that thousands have felt but none have been able satisfactorily to explain. People go down there from the North, grub among the palmetto roots, plant things in the hot sands, live among the silences of the pines, threaten season after season to return home where they may find green grass and enjoy violent changes of temperature once more, and stay on. It is a new existence for them, something entirely foreign to their experience in the North. If they are not mere tourists who bask on hotel piazzas, they may, most of the time, close to a shack they would not look at at home, listening to the music of the swaying garlands of Spanish moss, to the gentle swishing of gulf or ocean waves, or to the cry of the loon or cormorant, spending today as they spent yesterday, and as they hope to spend tomorrow, cooling in the shade, and wondering, but not much caring, what is going on in the world.

Northern millionaires and multimillionaires, as well as northern people with just enough to carry them along, have been caught and held after this fashion. So it was with Plant and Flagler and Steierson; so it was with the rich saw manufacturer, Hamilton Disston, and a group of his Philadelphia friends, who, believing everything possible in Florida, were ready to believe everything possible in the Everglades. They spent money "hand over fist." They engaged the services of skilled engineers. They constructed drainage canals. And they closed down after they had sunk millions. But they left the Everglades better than they found them, that is, more habitable, and, Marian L. Horwitz, Mayor of Moore Haven, farmer, and generally successful proprietor of a large estate in the wilderness, has been, she carefully acknowledges, enabled to realize in part the benefits accruing from their work.

If we want to know what farming in the Everglades means we must imagine a soil of rich compost or muck, six feet deep, the accumulated decayed vegetable matter of more years than it is safe to estimate. The millionaires, it seems, threw up their hands just as the tide was about to turn in their favor, and Marian Horwitz tells us that farmers from the North are now settling on the drained land in large numbers. But it is most interesting to what she says about herself. Here is an extract of one of her published letters:

"My farm is the largest here, and pronounced one of the richest in the country. I have more than 2,000 acres of this muck soil. I am calling on my friends to join me here this winter so that we can put into cultivation enormous acreages of this muck land, which have been placed at my disposal, in the campaign to raise additional food stuffs for the nation."

And regarding the political side of her activities:

"As the first mayor of this new city I have been given widespread notoriety throughout the country. I feel the responsibility of all this. I have never been active in suffrage work; in fact have never felt that a woman should hold such a responsible position; but now that it has been thrust upon me, I intend doing my utmost. Under this form of government, I sit, Judge, jury and general censor of morals for the community. I try all minor offenses and have power to administer sentences up to six months. The city marshal works under my orders and brings all prisoners before my court. My veto on bills and ordinances is conclusive unless a unanimous vote of the council of five re-passes the

bill. This community is back of me and we are going to have an orderly city."

In conclusion this woman farmer and mayor, in a country which, only a few years ago, was marked on the maps "unexplored," bravely remarks: "I am carrying a burden which is tremendous, but I mean to see it through." There ought to be inspiration in this for both men and women in the United States, who think their loads are too heavy or their responsibilities too great. The mayor of Moore Haven, Everglades, Florida, is another witness in support of the proposition that burdens are as light or as heavy as the bearers make them.

What do you think of a first class journal that claims and is acknowledged to be one of the most conservative publications in the country when it so far forgets itself as to apparently go out of its way to issue a lot of bunk like that contained in the first paragraph? The author's use of the words 'dark and dismal' proves that he has remembered some of his American geography as it was and is taught in the public schools of the country.

We are glad he speaks of our pine plantations as 'patches.' It is certainly a compliment to a state when 200-acre plantations are called by that name. Up in good old Massachusetts any person who owns more than an acre of ground is said to have an 'estate.' Florida is so large that two or three hundred acres planted to one crop by one man doesn't arouse the least comment because his next door neighbor has about the same.

All we have to do down here is get up in the morning, take a bucket and call the stagnant water from the dark and dismal Everglades back into the ocean so that we can grub among the palmetto roots until the sun has been up long enough to heat the sands before planting a few seeds. Then we listen to the wind from the West in the pines until late afternoon when it begins to change to the east and then we hear the gentle swish of ocean waves upon the shore. Pretty soon the love notes of the loon are heard and we know that it is time to go to bed, not caring what is going on in the world because we will spend tomorrow as we spent today, which is just the same as in the world.

At night we dream. We dream of big cities like Boston, where there is nothing but a mad rush from January 1st to December 31st; where friendship and even acquaintances are so few that the members of some of the staffs seldom get to know each other by any other name than clerk for Mr. So-and-So; where the people are freezing to death on account of lack of coal or other fuel, and would give a half-interest in all they own if they could be sentenced to bask in the sun on the hot sands from now on until next May. We dream of the poor office assistants who live in the suburbs and have to ride to work in a stuffy old train that has plus back seats filled with germs and other foreign matter and for which they receive \$10 or \$15 a week as compensation for all they can be urged to do. We dream of the poor suckers who don't know anything about Florida and therefore don't know what they are missing. We dream of the poor kids who don't know what enjoyment is because all they get is a trip or two down Boston harbor in the summer. We dream of the advantages Florida youngsters have over the Bay State kids, whose elders don't know any more about the richest agricultural state in the Union per capita than to permit his quill to fashion such a story as the above.—Lake Worth Herald.

### What They Say of the Red Cross in France

The following is an extract from a letter written by one of the boys serving with the 13th Engineers Railway Regiment, somewhere in France:

"I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for the kindness you have shown me and can assure you I was never more satisfied with anything in my life than I was with the socks and wristlets from you. They certainly came in handy."

We are now engaged in handling one of the most important railways in France, and have had tremendous success with it up to the present time. American locomotives have been coming every day, and I can tell you the first one was a welcome sight.

Arthur Guy Empey, in his book, 'Over the Top,' the most vivid and real of war books, says: 'And I can't help saying that the doctors, sisters and nurses in the English hospitals are angels on earth. I love them all, and can never repay the care and kindness shown to me. For the rest of my life the Red Cross will be to me the symbol of Faith, Hope and Charity.'

### This Is Our Winter of Test

SERVING food is a local problem, for each community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body



healthy and strong. This winter of 1918 is the period when it is to be tested here in America whether we are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration—by voluntary effort to provide the food that the world needs.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

### NEED BIG HERDS

Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.

Warring Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

American stock breeders are being asked to conserve their flocks and herds in order to meet Europe's tremendous demands for meats during the war and probably for many years afterward.

The United States food administration reports that American stock raisers have shown a disposition to co-operate with the government in increasing the nation's supply of live stock.

Germany today is probably better supplied with live stock than any other European nation. When the German armies made their big advance into France and then retreated virtually all the cattle in the invaded territory—approximately 1,800,000 head—were driven behind the German lines.

But in England—where 2,400,000 acres of pasture lands have been turned into grain fields—the cattle herds are decreasing rapidly. One of the reasons apparently is the declining maximum price scale adopted by the English as follows: For September, \$17.75 per 100 pounds; October, \$17.25; November and December, \$16.08; January, \$14.40. The effect of these prices was to drive beef animals on the market as soon as possible.

In France the number of cattle as well as the quality have shown an enormous decline during the war. Where France had 14,807,000 head of cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,341,900, a decrease of 16.6 per cent. And France is today producing only one gallon of milk compared to two and one-half gallons before the war.

Denmark and Holland have been forced to sacrifice dairy herds for fuel because of the lack of necessary feed.

Close study of the European meat situation has convinced the Food Administration that the future problem of America lies largely in the production of meat producing animals and dairy products rather than in the production of cereals for export when the war will have ceased.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

### MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grains, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American Creole and southern cuisines a broad field for investigation.

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adds to the prestige of a business regardless of the size of the concern.

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# Official Program of Osceola County's Big Fair

## SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION RATES IN EFFECT ON THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILWAY TO THE OSCEOLA COUNTY FAIR

### PASSENGER

At the request of the War Board, all applications for reduced rates to fairs throughout the Southeast have been declined, but the Atlantic Coast Line Railway will stop practically all passenger trains at the Fair Grounds during the five days of the Fair. Exact details will be announced later.

### FREIGHT

The following rules will govern the shipment of exhibits over the above named railway:

1. Forwarding agents will require prepayment of freight at full tariff rates on articles intended for exhibition, together with bills of lading and waybills specifying each and every article in detail and freight on each.

2. All exhibits transported as above will be returned free to the original shipping point, provided the ownership remains unchanged and the shipment is made within thirty days after the close of the Fair or Exposition, and the original bill of lading is surrendered, being endorsed or certified to by the proper officers of the Fair that the articles specified have been duly exhibited.

3. Exhibits from one Fair or Exposition to another in the same or other states, or over one or more roads, will be subject to the same conditions as governed upon original shipments to first point exhibited.

4. These rules will not apply on race horses. On race horses, full rates will be charged in both directions.

5. Articles for exhibition will not be taken on above terms unless the shippers sign a release holding the carrier harmless from any liability whatever, whether caused by accident, detention or any other cause.

NOTE.—Be sure to send the original bill of lading to the Secretary of the Osceola County Fair, A. E. Thomas, Kissimmee, Fla.

All exhibits must be addressed to the Secretary.

### COMMITTEES

#### EXECUTIVE

S. L. Lupfer H. C. Stanford W. B. Makinson  
E. L. Lesley A. E. Thomas

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#### HORTICULTURE

Miss Jean Caldwell Mrs. T. R. Moseley

#### ART

Mrs. S. H. Bullock Mrs. H. W. Boice Mrs. L. U. Zimmerman

#### DAILY PROGRAM

Subject to change. Special features added daily. Daily announcements will be made for program of following day.

#### Tuesday, February 19—Home-Coming Day

9:30 a. m.—Band Concert.  
11:00 a. m.—Opening exercises in main Exposition building.  
1:45 p. m.—Band Concert.  
2:00 p. m.—Decorated Automobile Parade.  
2:30 p. m.—Harness and Running Races.  
4:00 p. m.—Special. Free Attractions.

#### Wednesday, February 20.—Farmers' Day.

9:30 a. m.—Band Concert.  
10:00 a. m.—Awarding premiums on cattle.  
1:45 p. m.—Band Concert.  
2:00 p. m.—Harness and running races.  
4:00 p. m.—Special Free Attractions.

#### Thursday, February 21.—St. Cloud Day.

9:30 a. m.—Band Concert.  
10:00 a. m.—Awarding Premiums on Horses and Fancy Turnouts.  
1:45 p. m.—Band Concert.  
2:00 p. m.—Harness and running races.  
4:00 p. m.—Special Free Attractions.

#### Friday, February 22.—Educational Day.

9:30 a. m.—Band Concert.  
10:00 a. m.—Parade of Osceola County School Children.  
10:30 a. m.—Field Sports.  
1:45 p. m.—Band Concert.  
2:00 p. m.—Harness and running races.  
4:00 p. m.—Special Free Attractions.

#### Saturday, February 23.—Cowboy Day

9:30 a. m.—Band Concert.  
10:30 a. m.—Baseball Game.  
1:45 p. m.—Band Concert.  
2:00 p. m.—Cow Pony, Mule and Auto Races.  
4:00 p. m.—Special Free Attractions.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:—  
For each person, whether in automobile, carriage, on horse or on foot, .50.  
Children under twelve years of age and over 6 .25  
Bleacher tickets to grandstand .15  
Season coupon tickets, good for five days 1.00

### RACES

#### Tuesday, February 19th.

1st Race, 2:14 pace, mile heats, 3 in 5 \$150.00  
2nd Race, 2:25 pace and 2:20 trot, mile heats, 3 in 5 \$150.00

#### Wednesday, February 20th.

1st Race, free-for-all, trot, mile heats, 3 in 5 \$150.00  
2nd Race, 2:18 pace, mile heats, 3 in 5 \$150.00

## Edwards Bros.

Clothes of  
Style and  
Quality

### New Line of Shirts Just Received

Bleech Block Tenth and Peana. Ave.

3 in 5 \$150.00  
3rd Race, 1/4-mile heats, weight 110 pounds, 2 in 3 50.00

**Thursday, February 21st.**

1st Race, 2:30 pace and 2:25 trot, mile heats, 3 in 5 \$150.00  
2nd Race, free-for-all, pace, mile heats, 3 in 5 \$150.00  
3rd Race, 1/4-mile dash for cow ponies, ridden by cowboys from Osceola County 25.00

**Friday, February 22nd.**

1st Race, 2:18 trot, mile heats, 3 in 5 \$150.00  
2nd Race, free-for-all, trot and pace, mile heats, 3 in 5 horses owned by residents of the State of Florida and in the State six months prior to the day of race \$150.00  
3rd Race, 1/4-mile dash, weight 110 pounds 75.00

**Saturday, February 23rd.**

1st Race, 1/4-mile dash for cow ponies ridden by cowboys from Osceola County 25.00  
2nd Race, 1/4-mile dash for mules, ridden by cowboys from Osceola County; riders to be changed and last mule in wins 25.00  
3rd Race, by automobiles; conditions and purse announced later.

**RULES AND CONDITIONS**

Hobbles not barred. In case races do not fill, mixed class will be arranged to suit the horses in attendance.

Entries close with secretary at 7:00 p. m. day before race. All races governed by rules of the American Trotting Association, unless otherwise specified. Records after February 1st no bar.

The Association reserves the right to reject any entry not satisfactory. The Association reserves the right to postpone or declare off any race or races on account of bad weather, etc.

## Objects to Long Program at Vet. Meet

Editor Tribune:—

It may seem ungracious to criticize what costs us nothing and to suggest that improvements might be made in the meetings of the Veterans Association held on Saturday afternoons. For one thing, the sessions are too greatly prolonged. As one must be in attendance at least fifteen to twenty minutes before the meeting begins in order to secure a seat, his sitting capacity is likely to be greatly over-taxed during the two and a half hours that elapse before the concluding number on the program is reached. Much of that to which the audience is requested to give attention might very well be omitted. Many of the notices given might be much abbreviated and some altogether excluded. In most gatherings of this kind there are those present who have an itching for notoriety, an over-fondness for self-display, who tax the patience of the audience greatly in their eagerness to make themselves conspicuous and who should be put under bonds to keep the peace.

One delightful feature of recent meetings has been the singing of Comrade Nason, whose vocal organs are remarkable for one of his advanced years. Most men who have passed the allotted three-score-and-ten have voices that are decidedly unmusical and remind one of the rasping of a file or the whistling of the wind through a keyhole.

The gentleman who moderates these meetings has many qualifications for his trying position. Certainly one who presides at such gatherings must needs possess much firmness and decision of character, and be thoroughly able to keep well in hand those unruly, those disturbing elements whose disorderly manifestations are such an annoyance to lovers of peace and good order. He certainly should not be one of those unpractical, visionary sort of persons of whom it might be truly said that he needs to take a few feathers out of the wings of his imagination and stick them into the tail of his judgment. His fairness, his impartiality, his desire to conduct the business of the meeting in the most practical and expeditious way should always be evident.

In the hope that it may not be thought presumptuous to offer these few suggestions, and with a sincere desire that these gatherings continue in their character, which furnishes so much of pleasing entertainment to the people of St. Cloud might be made still more pleasurable, I am,

E. J. RIGGS.

# Save

**1-wheat**  
use more corn

**2-meat**  
use more fish & beans

**3-fats**  
use just enough

**4-sugar**  
use syrups

**and serve**  
**the cause of freedom**  
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

## T. P. WARLOW HEADS MASONIC GRAND LODGE FOR THE NEXT YEAR

At the last meeting on Thursday of the three days' session of the grand lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Florida, T. Picton Warlow, of Orlando, was elected grand master and he and the other elected officers were installed into office at the night session.

The communication was one of the best in the history of the grand lodge. The reports of the grand master, grand secretary, grand treasurer and district deputy grand masters show the craft to be in a very prosperous condition in this grand jurisdiction.

Mr. E. E. Livermore, representing St. Cloud, reported that the grand lodge elected the following officers:

- Most worshipful grand master, T. P. Warlow, of Orlando.
- Right worshipful deputy grand master, R. H. Cooper, of Palaka.
- Right worshipful senior grand warden, Charles H. Ketchum, of Key West.
- Right worshipful junior grand warden, Lamar G. Carter, of Mayo.
- Grand secretary, Wilbur Page Webster, of Jacksonville.
- Grand treasurer, Dr. Hy Robinson, of Jacksonville.
- Grand chaplain, W. B. Y. Wilkie, of Dunedin.
- Grand orator, Dr. Lincoln Hulley, of DeLand.
- Grand marshal, William C. Caldwell, of Jasper.
- Senior grand deacon, John L. Hull, of Jacksonville.
- Junior grand deacon, Dabney B. Palmer, of Monticello.
- Grand standard bearer, E. M. Talley, of Tavares.
- Grand sword bearer, Benjamin C. Dyson, of St. Augustine.
- Senior grand steward, E. M. Sessions, of Careyville.
- Junior grand steward, F. B. Dwyer, of St. Petersburg.
- Grand pursuivant, Lucien L. Payne, of Orlando.
- Grand Tyler, John W. Capper, Jacksonville.

## AMERICAN AND GERMAN SPIRIT

German submarines have repeatedly fired on small boats loaded with passengers and crews of torpedoed merchant vessels. German submarines have deliberately submerged while the sailors, victims of the torpedoed ships, were clinging to the sides and pleading for their lives. Submarine commanders have even jeered at their helpless, drowning victims.

Recently, it is officially announced, the American destroyers Fanning and Nicholson captured a German submarine. All the crew rushed on deck and held up their hands. The submarine sank and they were thrown into the sea. The American sailors began to rescue them. One man was in such a condition that he could not even hold the line thrown him. A coxswain and a pharmacist's mate jumped overboard after him and secured a line under his arms. And after all the crew had been rescued, they were given coffee and sandwiches, and many of the crew of the American destroyer gave up their warm coats and heavy clothing for the comfort of the Germans.

Merchless brutality on the one side, chivalry and generosity on the other! There is a sermon in the mere recital of the facts. Comment is superfluous. Milwaukee Journal.

## DONT NEGLECT THE HEN

She Can Help Feed the Nation and Will Net a Profit.

The humble hen can play a prominent part in preventing the progress of the Prussian peril. The quickest and cheapest way of adding to our meat supplies is to increase poultry and egg production. To double this production next year will give us more pounds of meat food in the form of poultry and eggs than there are dollars in the second Liberty Loan. By consuming this food at home, more than six billions pounds of meat will be available for export.

When the possibilities of raising poultry in Florida are concerned, the industry has been sadly neglected in this state, says the University of Florida Extension Division. We can not increase any of the meat animals as rapidly or as economically as poultry.

The United States Department of Agriculture wishes every farmer to understand the importance of doubling our poultry production next year. It is a vital part of the food campaign that must be carried out. This increase must be made on every farm in the country, and it must be made as a by-product of general farming. The farmer must get his flock to such size that all the waste and scraps, and land that is available for chickens to run on will be used, and the fowls kept up from these sources and a reasonable amount of other feed. The department does not suggest that extensive poultry enterprises be taken up by the general farmer. In fact, it warns against that

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

The following is a list of names selected by the Board of County Commissioners of Osceola County, Florida, to serve as jurors for the ensuing year:

- Willis Allman
- George Allman
- W. H. Arnold
- H. W. Anderson
- E. W. Alderman
- M. D. Alexander
- J. L. Bosman
- R. T. Butler
- Rull Bass
- W. S. Barber
- H. N. Bratton
- Morgan Brown
- C. Buckles
- D. A. Linn
- H. M. Breaker
- J. T. Bass
- Geo. W. Heat
- C. M. Bredet
- J. S. Boyd
- J. S. Barber
- C. H. Barker
- H. W. Boice
- R. D. Brown
- R. F. Bronson
- J. V. Busby
- John Bronson
- W. H. Bronson
- J. H. Bronson
- J. C. Bronson
- W. O. Bronson
- E. A. Bubb
- Walter Bronson
- A. N. Bronson
- W. R. Dennis
- C. R. Garrett
- Fred Herzberg
- Robt. Jey
- J. H. Johns
- W. L. Moseley
- E. L. Overstreet
- F. H. Tiner
- E. P. Tison
- Adam Yates
- C. S. Acree
- Albert Acree
- H. E. Brown
- E. W. Bronson
- W. S. Bronson
- E. R. Bronson
- W. H. Bronson
- J. A. Bronson
- W. H. Bronson
- John G. Bronson
- W. W. Clark
- D. N. Davis
- Harley Davis
- Lowell Johnson
- C. L. Lamb
- R. H. Lanier
- M. Lanier
- R. E. Lanier
- J. O. Lanier
- J. H. Lanier
- C. H. Lanier
- M. A. Stallings
- J. B. Somers
- W. M. Stevens
- H. E. Savage
- R. H. Simmons
- A. J. Simmons
- Overstreet Simmons
- I. de Elmer Ide
- J. S. Tindell
- Randolph Young
- W. H. Yates
- C. H. Johnson
- A. N. Keen
- W. H. Kinser
- Claude V. Kenney
- F. H. Kenney
- W. W. Long
- M. W. Lawton
- W. H. Mason
- A. W. Mann
- J. L. Meas
- Monte Carlo
- Marion Warren
- Arthur Warren
- W. T. Anders
- Win. Aven
- W. S. Blyson
- J. D. Crosby
- J. L. Brit
- A. W. Crosby
- C. D. Crosby, Jr.
- K. H. Crosby
- C. D. Davis
- J. M. Eubanks
- E. S. Eubanks
- John M. Anderson
- F. M. Edris
- W. M. Adams
- C. W. Peete
- W. B. Arnold
- C. P. Hardy
- S. L. Barton
- R. C. Barker
- Wm. Ingram
- A. Bass
- Richard Bass
- J. A. Blackwell
- G. I. Barber
- C. L. Bacon
- Homar Bass
- Lewis Bass
- J. B. Owens
- Joe Barber
- N. D. Owens
- Edgar Bass
- J. E. Bass
- C. H. Fagett
- C. H. Barber
- P. M. Blake
- Warren Barber
- R. D. Bass
- Arnold Bass
- C. C. Arnold
- Tio Bass
- W. E. Bradley
- Clyde Bass
- Rudy Bass
- Geo. Reiden
- Clyde Barber
- J. E. Brater
- Geo. J. Clarke
- Warren Barber
- W. E. Carson, Jr.
- D. A. Coble
- J. K. Conn
- C. P. Coyle
- Ed. Van Agnew
- W. H. Goodwin
- H. W. Davis
- H. B. Hull
- Clyde Barber
- J. M. Hansell
- N. L. Edwards
- H. J. Hanesek
- A. L. Hanesek
- Edward E. Ely
- T. N. Farr
- L. S. Johns
- Fry
- L. W. Parris
- D. R. Kilpatrick
- T. R. Murphy
- George
- Doyle Hearn
- Wm. Phillips
- W. H. Phillips
- Geo. W. Hall
- C. M. Hall
- C. V. Hall
- H. H. Has
- H. L. Overstreet
- B. Sellers
- J. L. Cox
- Len Stephen
- J. R. Hardy
- C. E. Huntinger
- North
- H. C. Hartley
- P. M. Hardin
- A. Sessions
- P. E. Moran
- F. W. Hill
- F. H. Hart
- H. H. Hill
- Just. E. Long
- R. L. Storey
- S. H. Storey
- Lyndall
- Jack C. Tyson
- Jewell Tyndall
- W. P. Tyson

very thing. But it urges every farmer to keep just as many chickens and eggs as he can economically and as a by-product of his general farming.

The average size of the farm in the United States is now forty acres; it is less in Florida. If the average is increased to 100 hens next year the desired increase in production should be obtained. Some farms can support more hens than this number, others less. It is an astonishing fact that there are a million and a half eggless farms in the United States, and there are many of them in this state.

Even if we had never been forced to go to war with Germany this condition would be one demanding every effort at correction—for each farm can, at least, produce sufficient poultry and eggs for home consumption, and thereby be a more profitable farm. It would be to the self-interest of every one of these million and a half farms to begin poultry production, if there were no war. The necessity made by the war emphasizes its importance.

**FOR SALE**—A bargain. A two-story residence located at 6th and Minnesota avenue, St. Cloud; three city lots in the plot; the house has four rooms and attic large enough to make three up-stairs rooms; well water; 9 fruit trees. Cash price, \$1,200. Apply "Bargain," Care the Tribune.